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Preparatory Committee
Fourth session

REPORT OF THE PREPARATORY COMMITTEE

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I. OPENING OF THE SESSION

1. The Preparatory Committee for the World Conference on Human Rights held its fourth session at Geneva from 19 April to 7 May 1993, as mandated by the General Assembly in its resolution 47/122 of 18 December 1993. It held 11 meetings during the session. The session was opened by the Secretary-General of the World Conference.

2. The session was attended by representatives of the following States, United Nations human rights and related bodies, United Nations organs, specialized agencies, other intergovernmental organizations, national liberation movements, other organizations and non-governmental organizations.

States

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Holy See, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

United Nations human rights and related bodies

Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on Southern Africa, Special Representative of the Secretary-General on the question of internally displaced persons, Special Rapporteur on the use of mercenaries, Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Haiti, Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Cuba, Working Group on Arbitrary Detention, Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, Human Rights Committee, Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, Committee against Torture, Committee on the Rights of the Child, Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, Special Rapporteur on problems

involving minorities, Special Rapporteur on the right to a fair trial, Special Rapporteur on human rights and the environment, Special Rapporteur on the right to adequate housing, Working Group on Indigenous Populations.

United Nations organs

Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs - Division for the Advancement of Women, United Nations Children's Fund, United Nations Development Programme, United Nations Volunteers, United Nations Development Fund for Women, United Nations Environment Programme, United Nations Population Fund, World Food Programme, United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, United Nations Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT.

Specialized agencies

International Labour Organisation, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, World Health Organization, International Monetary Fund, International Telecommunication Union.

Other intergovernmental organizations

Agence de Coopération Culturelle et Technique, Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee, Commission of the European Communities, Commonwealth Secretariat, Council of Europe, Council of European Communities, Commission of the European Communities, Inter-American Commission of Human Rights of the Organization of American States, International Organization for Migration, League of Arab States, Organization of African Unity, Organization of the Islamic Conference.

National liberation movements

African National Congress, Palestine.

Other organizations

International Committee of the Red Cross, Independent Bureau for Humanitarian Issues.

National institutions

Canadian Human Rights Commission, Comisión Nacional de Derechos Humanos (Mexico), Conseil Consultatif des Droits de l'Homme (Morocco), National Commission on Human Rights and Freedoms (Cameroon).

Other participants

University of Casablanca, Institut Henry-Dunant (Geneva), International Institute of Human Rights (Strasbourg), International Rehabilitation Council

for Torture Victims (Copenhagen), Ligue Africaine des Droits de l'Homme et des Peuples (Dakar), Penal Reform International (Groningen/London), Rights and Humanity (London).

Non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council

(Category I)

International Alliance of Women, International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, International Co-operative Alliance, International Council for Adult Education, International Council of Voluntary Agencies, International Council of Women, International Council on Social Welfare, International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, International Movement ATD Fourth World, International Planned Parenthood Federation, International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations, Inter-Parliamentary Union, Muslim World League, Soroptimist International, Women's International Democratic Federation, World Confederation of Labour, World Federation of Trade Unions, World Federation of United Nations Associations, World Muslim Congress, World Veterans Federation, Zonta International.

(Category II)

Africa Club, African Association of Education for Development, All-India Women's Conference, American Association of Jurists, American Association of Retired Persons, Amnesty International, Arab Lawyers Union, Arab Organization for Human Rights, Asia Crime Prevention Foundation, Associated Country Women of the World, Bahá'í International Community, Baptist World Alliance, Caritas Internationalis, Change, Christian Democrat International, Conference of European Churches, Coordinating Board of Jewish Organizations, Development Innovations and Networks, European Federation for the Welfare of the Elderly, Federation of Associations of Former International Civil Servants, Four Directions Council, France Libertés: Fondation Danielle Mitterrand, Friends World Committee for Consultation, Human Rights Advocates, Human Rights Internet, International Abolitionist Federation, International Association against Torture, International Association for the Defence of Religious Liberty, International Association of Democratic Lawyers, International Association of Educators for World Peace, International Association of Judges, International Association of Penal Law, International Catholic Child Bureau, International Centre of Sociological, Penal and Penitentiary Research and Studies, International Commission of Jurists, International Cooperation for Development and Solidarity, International Council of Jewish Women, International Federation of Human Rights, International Federation of Settlements and Neighbourhood Centres, International Federation of Social Workers, International Federation of University Women, International Federation of Women in Legal Careers, International Federation on Ageing, International Federation Terre des Hommes, International Fellowship of Reconciliation, International Human Rights Law Group, International Indian Treaty Council, International Institute of Humanitarian Law, International League for Human Rights, International League for the Rights and Liberation of Peoples, International Movement for Fraternal Union Among Races and Peoples, International Organization for the Development of Freedom of Education, International Organization of Indigenous Resource Development, International

Organization of Journalists, International Service for Human Rights, International Social Service, International Society for Criminology, International Union of Students, International Union of Latin Notariat, International Union of Young Christian Democrats, Inuit Circumpolar Conference, Latin American Federation of Associations of Relatives of Disappeared Detainees, Law Association for Asia and the Pacific, Lawyers Committee for Human Rights, Lutheran World Federation, Medical Women's International Association, National Aboriginal and Islander Legal Services Secretariat, National Council of German Women's Organizations, OXFAM, Pan-Pacific and South-East Asia Women's Association, Pathways to Peace, Pax Christi International, Pax Romana, Salvation Army, Socialist International, Socialist International Women, Union of Arab Jurists, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, World Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations, World Association for World Federation, World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts, World Conference on Religion and Peace, World Federation for Mental Health, World Federation of Methodist Women, World Future Studies Federation, World Jewish Congress, World Movement of Mothers, World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations, World University Service, World Vision International, World Young Women's Christian Association.

(Roster)

Asian Cultural Forum on Development, Brahma Kumaris World Spiritual University, Centre Europe - Tiers Monde, Commonwealth Medical Association, Dayemi Complex, Dhaka, Foodfirst Information and Action Network, Grand Council of the Crees (of Quebec), Habitat International Coalition, Indian Council of South America, International Falcon Movement - Socialist Educational International, International Federation of ACAT (Action of Christians for the Abolition of Torture), International Human Rights Internship Program, International Humanist and Ethical Union, International Publishers Association, International Theatre Institute, International Women's Tribune Centre, Liberation, Minority Rights Group, Planetary Citizens, Rotary International, Survival International, Third World Movement Against the Exploitation of Women, World Organization Against Torture, World Peace Council, World Social Prospects Association.

Other non-governmental organizations

Environnement et développement du tiers-monde, Commission Justice and Peace of Sao Paulo, Observatoire Panafricain de la Démocratie.

3. A list of the documents before the Preparatory Committee at its fourth session is contained in annex III to the present report.

II. ELECTION OF OFFICERS AND ADOPTION OF THE RULES OF PROCEDURE

4. At its 1st meeting, on 19 April 1993, the Preparatory Committee elected the following officers:

Chairman: Ms. Halima Embarek Warzazi (Morocco)

Vice-Chairmen: Mr. John Swift (Ireland)
Mr. Horacio Arteaga (Venezuela)
Mr. Yahya H. Geghman (Yemen)

Rapporteur: Mr. Zdzislaw Kedzia (Poland)

5. With regard to the rules of procedure, the Preparatory Committee decided, at the same meeting, that the rules of procedure governing its meetings should in so far as applicable be those of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council.

III. ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

6. The Preparatory Committee had before it the provisional agenda for its fourth session (A/CONF.157/PC/55) and annotations thereto (A/CONF.157/PC/55/Add.1). At its 1st meeting, on 19 April 1993, the Preparatory Committee adopted the agenda. The agenda, as adopted, is attached as annex I.

IV. ORGANIZATION OF WORK

7. At its 1st meeting, on 19 April 1993, the Preparatory Committee decided to set up a committee of the whole to address agenda item 9. The Committee of the Whole held 13 meetings, from 26 April to 3 May 1993.

8. At its 1st meeting, on 26 April 1993, the Committee of the Whole decided to set up a drafting committee composed of a number of delegations from each regional group to draft the operative part of the draft final document for the World Conference.

9. At its 3rd meeting, on 27 April 1993, the Committee of the Whole decided that the Drafting Committee would be composed of eight delegations from each region and that the Drafting Committee would elaborate the entire text of the draft final document for the World Conference.

10. The Drafting Committee held 7 meetings, from 28 April to 7 May 1993.

11. At its 10th meeting, on 30 April 1993, the Preparatory Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that it authorize the extension of its fourth session by one week.

12. For the text of the decision as adopted, see annex II, decision PC.4/2.

13. At its 10th meeting, on 3 May 1993, the Preparatory Committee decided to transform the Committee of the Whole into a drafting committee. The Drafting Committee of the Whole held 10 meetings, from 3 to 7 May 1993.

V. STATUS OF PREPARATION OF PUBLICATIONS, STUDIES AND DOCUMENTATION FOR THE WORLD CONFERENCE

14. At its 1st meeting, on 19 April 1993, the Preparatory Committee considered agenda item 5.

15. The Preparatory Committee had before it the following documents under item 5:

Report of the Secretary-General: analytical studies on the six objectives of the World Conference on Human Rights (A/CONF.157/PC/60 and Add.1-7);

Report of the Secretary-General: contributions from specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies (A/CONF.157/61/Rev.1, 61/Add.3, 61/Add.5-10 and 61/Add.14-18);

Report of the Secretary-General on other studies (A/CONF.157/PC/62 and Add.1-16);

Note by the Secretariat: contributions from other organizations (A/CONF.157/PC/63 and Add.1-30);

Report of the Secretary-General on status of publications (A/CONF.157/PC/64);

Note verbale dated 25 March 1993 from the Permanent Mission of Austria to the United Nations Office at Geneva (A/CONF.157/PC/74);

Report of the Secretary-General: contribution from the International Center for Human Rights and Democratic Development (A/CONF.157/75);

Note by the Secretariat: contribution by the Coalition against Trafficking in Women-Asia (A/CONF.157/PC/85);

Note verbale dated 23 April 1993 from the Permanent Mission of Denmark to the United Nations Office at Geneva (A/CONF.157/PC/87);

Note verbale dated 23 April 1993 from the Permanent Mission of Canada to the United Nations Office at Geneva (A/CONF.157/PC/88);

Note verbale dated 23 April 1993 from the Permanent Mission of Brazil to the United Nations Office at Geneva (A/CONF.157/PC/90);

Letter dated 22 April 1993 from the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Indonesia to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights (A/CONF.157/91);

Letter dated 5 May 1993 from the Ambassador of the United States of America to the Secretary-General of the World Conference on Human Rights (A/CONF.157/PC/94);

Letter dated 28 April 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Colombia to the United Nations Office at Geneva, addressed to the Secretary-General of the World Conference on Human Rights (A/CONF.157/PC/95);

Contribution from International Federation Terre des Hommes (A/CONF.157/PC/96).

16. At the 3rd meeting, on 20 April 1993, statements with regard to the documents submitted to the Preparatory Committee at its fourth session were made by the representatives of: Canada, Chile, China, Cuba, Guatemala, India, Mexico, Myanmar, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Syrian Arab Republic.

VI. REPORT ON OTHER MEETINGS AND ACTIVITIES

17. At its 1st meeting, on 19 April 1993, the Preparatory Committee considered agenda item 6.

18. The Preparatory Committee had before it the following documents under the agenda item 6:

Report of the Secretary-General (A/CONF.157/PC/42/Add.1-11);

Report of the Secretary-General (A/CONF.157/65);

Note by the Secretariat: contribution by the Council of Europe (A/CONF.157/PC/66 and Add.1);

Report of the Secretariat: report of the Seminar on appropriate indicators to measure achievements in the progressive realization of economic, social and cultural rights (A/CONF.157/PC/73);

Note by the Secretary-General: contribution from the Danish Center for Human Rights and the Institute of International Education (A/CONF.157/PC/76);

Note by the Secretary-General: contribution by the Third International Dialogue on the Transition to Global Society: Transition to a Just Society (A/CONF.157/PC/77);

Letter dated 2 April 1993 from the Permanent Representatives of Denmark, Norway and Sweden and the Chargés d'affaires of Finland and Iceland to the United Nations at Geneva addressed to the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights (A/CONF.157/PC/78);

Note by the Secretary-General: contribution from the American Society of International Law (A/CONF.157/PC/79);

Note by the Secretary-General: contribution from the Martin Ennals Memorial Symposium on Self-Determination (A/CONF.157/PC/80);

Note by the Secretary-General: contribution from the Washington NGO Coalition (A/CONF.157/PC/81);

Note by the Secretary-General: contribution from the Raoul Wallenberg Institute for Human Rights and Humanitarian Law (A/CONF.157/PC/84);

Note by the Secretary-General: contribution from the Canadian Satellite Meeting of the World Conference on Human Rights (A/CONF.157/PC/86);

Letter dated 23 April 1993 from the Commonwealth Secretary-General addressed to the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights (A/CONF.157/PC/89);

Contribution of the Higher Committee on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms of the Republic of Tunisia (A/CONF.157/PC/92/Add.1);

Contribution submitted by the Norwegian Institute of Human Rights (A/CONF.157/PC/93).

19. At the same meeting, the Coordinator for the World Conference on Human Rights made a statement with regard to the subject under consideration.

VII. REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE CONFERENCE ON PUBLIC INFORMATION ACTIVITIES RELATING TO THE WORLD CONFERENCE AND ITS PREPARATORY PROCESS

20. At its 1st meeting, on 19 April 1993, the Preparatory Committee considered agenda item 7.

VIII. REGIONAL MEETINGS

21. At its 2nd meeting, on 19 April 1993, the Preparatory Committee considered agenda item 8.

22. The Preparatory Committee had before it the following documents:

Letter dated 14 October 1992 from the Deputy Permanent Representative of Costa Rica to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the Secretary-General of the World Conference on Human Rights (A/CONF.157/PC/56);

Note by the Secretary-General of the World Conference on Human Rights (A/CONF.157/PC/56/Add.1);

Report of the Regional Meeting for Africa for the World Conference on Human Rights (A/CONF.157/AFRM/14-A/CONF.157/PC/57);

Report of the Regional Meeting for Latin America and the Caribbean of the World Conference on Human Rights (A/CONF.157/LACRM/15-A/CONF.157/PC/58);

Report of the Regional Meeting for Asia of the World Conference on Human Rights (A/CONF.157/ASRM/8-A/CONF.157/PC/59);

Note by the Secretariat (A/CONF.157/PC/68);

Note by the Secretariat (A/CONF.157/PC/72);

Report of the Secretariat: Bangkok NGO Declaration on Human Rights (A/CONF.157/PC/83).

23. At the same meeting, the representative of Thailand made a statement.

24. Also at the same meeting, the Preparatory Committee concluded its consideration of item 8.

IX. CONSIDERATION OF THE FINAL OUTCOME OF THE WORLD CONFERENCE, TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION THE PREPARATORY WORK AND THE CONCLUSIONS OF THE REGIONAL MEETINGS

25. The Preparatory Committee considered agenda item 9 at its 2nd to 7th meetings, from 19 to 22 April 1993.

26. The Preparatory Committee had before it the following documents:

Report of the Regional Meeting for Africa for the World Conference on Human Rights (A/CONF.157/AFRM/14-A/CONF.157/PC/57);

Report of the Regional Meeting for Latin America and the Caribbean of the World Conference on Human Rights (A/CONF.157/LACRM/15-A/CONF.157/PC/58);

Report of the Regional Meeting for Asia of the World Conference on Human Rights (A/CONF.157/ASRM/8-A/CONF.157/PC/59);

Note by the Secretary-General on a meeting of consultation with representatives of concerned United Nations bodies and specialized agencies (A/CONF.157/61/Add.18);

Suggestions for amendments to document A/CONF.157/PC/82 made by chairmen of working groups and special rapporteurs/representatives/experts in the field of special procedures (A/CONF.157/PC/62/Add.14);

Report of the meeting of the chairpersons and representatives of the human rights treaty bodies (A/CONF.157/PC/62/Add.15);

Note by the Secretariat: contribution from the Carter Center of Emory University (Atlanta, Georgia) (A/CONF.157/PC/71);

Note by the Secretary-General (A/CONF.157/PC/82);

Note verbale dated 23 April 1993 from the Permanent Mission of Canada to the United Nations Office at Geneva (A/CONF.157/PC/88);

Note verbale dated 23 April 1993 from the Permanent Mission of Brazil to the United Nations Office at Geneva (A/CONF.157/PC/90);

Letter dated 22 April 1993 from the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Indonesia to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights (A/CONF.157/91);

Letter dated 5 May 1993 from the Ambassador of the United States of America to the Secretary-General of the World Conference on Human Rights (A/CONF.157/PC/94);

Letter dated 28 April 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Colombia to the United Nations Office at Geneva, addressed to the Secretary-General of the World Conference on Human Rights (A/CONF.157/PC/95);

Contribution from International Federation Terre des Hommes (A/CONF.157/PC/96).

27. In the general debate under item 9, statements were made by the following States Members: Austria (6th), Australia (5th), Azerbaijan (6th), Bangladesh (6th), Belarus (6th), Brazil (5th), Burundi (7th), Canada (7th), China (5th), Costa Rica (5th), Croatia (6th), Cyprus (6th), Denmark (on behalf of the European Community) (3rd), El Salvador (6th), Gambia (7th), Ghana (7th), Guatemala (7th), India (4th), Indonesia (6th), Iran (Islamic Republic of) (6th), Iraq (6th), Ireland (4th), Jamaica (6th), Japan (7th), Kenya (6th), Latvia (7th), Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (7th), Malawi (6th), Monaco (3rd), Morocco (6th), Namibia (7th), Nepal (5th), New Zealand (5th), Nigeria (7th), Pakistan (7th), Poland (on behalf of the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland and Slovakia) (5th), Republic of Korea (6th), Romania (6th), Russian Federation (3rd), Rwanda (6th), Senegal (6th), Singapore (6th), Sri Lanka (7th), Sweden (3rd), Syrian Arab Republic (5th), Turkey (7th), United States of America (3rd).

28. A statement was also made by the observer for Switzerland (7th).

29. Statements were also made by the observers for the following United Nations human rights and related bodies: Committee against Torture (4th), Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (6th), Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (4th), Committee on the Rights of the Child (5th), Special Rapporteur on the right to adequate housing (6th).

30. Statements were made by the observers for the following United Nations bodies: Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs - Division for the Advancement of Women (2nd), Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (5th), United Nations Children's Fund (5th), United Nations Development Fund for Women (6th), United Nations Development Programme (6th), United Nations Population Fund (4th).

31. Statements were made by the observers for the following specialized agencies: International Labour Organisation (4th), World Health Organization (4th).

32. A statement was made by the observer for the Organization of African Unity (6th).

33. A statement was also made by the observer for the International Committee of the Red Cross (6th).

34. Statements were made by the following non-governmental organizations: American Association of Jurists (3rd), Amnesty International (6th), Asian Cultural Forum on Development (4th), Brahma Kumaris World Spiritual University (4th), Change (4th), Commonwealth Medical Association (3rd), Grand

Council of the Crees (of Quebec) (5th), Habitat International Coalition (5th), Human Rights Internet (6th), Indian Council of South America (6th), International ATD Fourth World (5th), International Commission of Jurists (6th), International Human Rights Law Group (6th), International League for Human Rights (5th), International Organization of Indigenous Resource Development (5th), Inuit Circumpolar Conference (6th), International Union of Latin Notariat (4th), OXFAM (4th), Pathways to Peace (6th), Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (5th), World Confederation of Labour (4th), World Young Women's Christian Association (3rd).

35. A statement was made by the observers for International Rehabilitation for Torture Victims (5th) and Rights and Humanity (6th).

36. At its 8th meeting, on 22 April 1993, the Preparatory Committee considered the question of how to take up consideration of a draft final document of the World Conference on Human Rights.

37. Statements were made by the representatives of: Austria, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Denmark, El Salvador, Finland, France, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Kenya, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Poland (on behalf of the Eastern European Group), Senegal, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, United States of America, Uruguay, Yemen.

38. At the same meeting, the Secretary-General of the World Conference made a statement concerning the working paper contained in document A/CONF.157/PC/82.

39. At its 9th meeting, on 23 April 1993, the Preparatory Committee adopted, without a vote, a draft decision proposed by the Chairman concerning how to proceed with drafting the final document in the Committee of the Whole.

40. For the text of the decision as adopted, see annex II, decision PC.4/1.

41. At its 11th meeting, on 7 May 1993, the Preparatory Committee considered the draft final document of the World Conference on Human Rights submitted by the Drafting Committee of the Whole contained in documents A/CONF.157/PC/L.30/Add.1-5.

42. At the same meeting, the Preparatory Committee decided, without a vote, that consultation on paragraph 18 of the draft final document would continue, with a view to completing it in Vienna.

43. For the text of the decision as adopted, see annex II, decision PC.4/4.

44. At the same meeting, statements concerning the paragraphs of the draft final document of the World Conference on Human Rights were made by the representatives of Belgium, Canada, Cuba, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Mexico, Pakistan, Singapore, the Syrian Arab Republic and the United States of America.

45. The representative of Canada stated that in accordance with the decision taken by the Drafting Committee of the Whole, paragraphs 6 to 12 of Part V,

contained in document A/CONF.157/PC/L.32, which had not been considered by the Drafting Committee of the Whole due to the shortage of time, should be taken up in Vienna.

46. The representative of Singapore proposed that the Preparatory Committee consider the draft final document submitted by the Drafting Committee of the Whole, paragraph by paragraph. The representatives of Kenya and Pakistan proposed the adoption ad referendum of the paragraphs as a whole.

47. With regard to paragraph 17.3 of the draft final document, the representative of India stated that her delegation was not in a position to join consensus and to recognize this paragraph; in that context she referred to the proposal by her delegation to amend the paragraph (A/CONF.157/PC/L.34).

48. At the same meeting, the Preparatory Committee decided, without a vote, to adopt ad referendum the paragraphs of the draft final document submitted by the Drafting Committee of the Whole and to transmit them to the World Conference.

49. For the text of the decision as adopted, see annex II, decision PC.4/5.

X. STATUS OF THE VOLUNTARY FUND TO ENABLE PARTICIPATION OF REPRESENTATIVES OF LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES IN THE PREPARATORY PROCESS AND THE WORLD CONFERENCE ITSELF

50. At its 2nd meeting, 19 April 1993, the Preparatory Committee considered agenda item 10.

51. The Preparatory Committee had before it the following document:

Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the voluntary fund (A/CONF.157/PC/69).

XI. REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE STATUS OF PREPARATION FOR THE WORLD CONFERENCE

52. At its 2nd meeting, 19 April 1993, the Preparatory Committee considered agenda item 11.

53. The Preparatory Committee had before it the following document:

Report of the Secretary-General (A/CONF.157/PC/70).

54. At the same meeting, the Preparatory Committee agreed that the agenda item would remain open.

55. At the 11th meeting, on 7 May 1993, the Secretary-General of the World Conference on Human Rights made a statement introducing his report.

56. At the same meeting, the Preparatory Committee accepted the recommendation of its officers and decided, without a vote, on the composition of the General Committee of the World Conference on Human Rights and the geographical distribution of its offices.

57. Following the adoption of the decision, the representative of Kenya stated, on behalf of the African Group, that it was the decision of the African Group to designate Tunisia as a Vice-President of the Conference.

58. For the text of the decision as adopted, see annex II, decision PC.4/3.

XII. ADOPTION OF THE REPORT OF THE PREPARATORY COMMITTEE

59. At its 11th meeting, on 7 May 1993, the Preparatory Committee considered the report of the Drafting Committee (A/CONF.157/PC/L.35) and the draft report on its fourth session. The Preparatory Committee took note of the report of the Drafting Committee. The draft report was adopted.

Annex I

AGENDA

1. Opening of the session.

2. Election of officers and adoption of the rules of procedure.

3. Adoption of the agenda.

4. Organization of work.

5. Status of preparation of publications, studies and documents for the World Conference.

6. Report on other meetings and activities.

7. Report of the Secretary-General of the Conference on public information activities relating to the World Conference and its preparatory process.

8. Regional meetings.

9. Consideration of the final outcome of the World Conference, taking into consideration the preparatory work and the conclusions of the regional meetings.

10. Status of the voluntary fund to enable participation of representatives of least developed countries in the preparatory process and the World Conference itself.

11. Report of the Secretary-General on the status of preparation for the World Conference.

12. Adoption of the report of the Preparatory Committee.

Annex II

DECISIONS ADOPTED BY THE PREPARATORY COMMITTEE FOR THE WORLD CONFERENCE ON HUMAN RIGHTS AT ITS FOURTH SESSION

PC.4/1. Drafting of the final outcome of the World Conference on Human Rights

At its 9th meeting, on 23 April 1993, the Preparatory Committee decided, without a vote, to proceed with drafting the final outcome of the World Conference on Human Rights on the basis of the declaration adopted at the three regional meetings held in Tunis, San José and Bangkok, and other official documents of the fourth session of the Preparatory Committee, using document A/CONF.157/PC/82 as a working tool.

[See chap. IX.]

PC.4/2. Extension of the fourth session of the Preparatory Committee

At its 10th meeting, on 30 April 1993, the Preparatory Committee, recalling General Assembly resolutions 46/116 of 17 December 1991 and 47/122 of 18 December 1992, decided to recommend to the General Assembly that it authorize the extension of its fourth session by one week.

[See chap. IV.]

PC.4/3. Composition of the General Committee

At its 11th meeting, on 7 May 1993, the Preparatory Committee decided, without a vote, that the General Committee of the Conference should consist of 35 members to be made up of the following: the President, 29 Vice-Presidents, the Rapporteur-General, 2 chairmen of the main committees, the Chairman of the Drafting Committee and the Chairman of the Credentials Committee, and that the 35 offices should be distributed as follows:

Africa:	9 offices
Asia:	8 offices
Eastern European:	4 offices
Latin American and the Caribbean:	7 offices
Western European and other States:	7 offices

It also decided, in order to effect this distribution in the most equitable manner, to recommend to the World Conference on Human Rights that in adopting the rules of procedure, as contained in document A/CONF.157/PC/54, the Conference amend rule 11 of the provisional rules of procedure accordingly.

[See chap. XI.]

PC.4/4. Consideration of paragraph 18 of the draft final document

At its 11th meeting, on 7 May 1993, the Preparatory Committee decided, without a vote, that consultation would continue, with a view to completing it in Vienna, on paragraph 18 of the draft final document, bearing in mind the work undertaken during the fourth session of the Preparatory Committee.

[See chap. IX.]

PC.4/5. Draft final outcome of the World Conference on Human Rights

At its 11th meeting, on 7 May 1993, the Preparatory Committee decided, without a vote, to adopt ad referendum the following paragraphs of the draft final outcome of the World Conference on Human Rights and to transmit them to the World Conference.

[See chap. IX.]

PART I

Preambular (1)

Considering that the promotion and protection of human rights is a matter of priority for the international community, and that the Conference affords a unique opportunity to carry out a comprehensive analysis of the international human rights system and of the machinery for the protection of human rights, in order to enhance and thus promote a fuller observance of those rights, in a just and balanced manner,

Preambular 2

[Recognizing and affirming that all human rights derive from the dignity and worth inherent in the human person, (individually) and (collectively) and that the human person is the central subject of human rights and fundamental freedoms, and consequently should be the principal beneficiary and should participate actively in the realization of these rights and freedoms,]

Preambular 3

1. Reaffirming their commitment to the purposes and principles contained in the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration on Human Rights;

2. Reaffirming the commitment contained in article 56 of the United Nations Charter to take joint and separate action, placing proper emphasis on developing effective international cooperation for the realization of the purposes set out in article 55, including universal respect for and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all;

3. Emphasizing the responsibilities of all States, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations, to develop and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion;

Preambular 4

Recalling the preamble to the Charter of the United Nations, in particular the determination to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, and in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small,

Preambular 5

Further recalling the determination expressed in the preamble of the United Nations Charter to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, to establish conditions under which justice and respect for obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained, to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom, to practice tolerance and good neighbourliness, and to employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples;

Preambular 6

Emphasizing that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which constitutes a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations, is the source of inspiration and has been the basis for the United Nations in making advances in standard setting as contained in the existing international human rights instruments, in particular the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

Preambular 9

Having taken into account the Declarations adopted by the three regional meetings at Tunis, San José and Bangkok and the contributions made by Governments, and bearing in mind the suggestions made by intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, as well as the studies prepared by independent experts during the preparatory process leading to the World Conference on Human Rights,

Preambular 10

Welcoming the International Year of the World's Indigenous People in 1993 as a reaffirmation of the commitment of the international community to ensure their enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms and to respect the value and diversity of their cultures and identities;

PART II

Paragraph 1

[The World Conference on Human Rights reaffirms the commitment of all States to fulfil their solemn obligations to protect and promote respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all on the basis of [the principles and purposes of the Charter] [the Charter] of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, other international instruments relating to human rights and the provisions of [customary] international law.

In this context, [international cooperation in] the protection and the promotion of human rights [and especially] [through] [international cooperation on this field] is/are essential to the full achievement of the other purposes of the United Nations and the building of an international order [based on development, democracy, rule of law, freedom and justice] [and is a legitimate concern of the international community]. Full realization of these rights, [in particular the respect of the right of peoples to self-determination] would contribute to [the maintenance of international peace and security] to the development of friendly relations among nations and to the solving of international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character.]

Paragraphs to be inserted between 1 and 2

- [The right [to]/[of] self-determination [is a right of all peoples and]/[of peoples under alien or colonial domination and foreign occupation] is an inalienable human right which should be given attention on a [top] priority basis [calling for the greatest attention] within the system of the United Nations. The denial of this right constitutes a [grave]/[serious] violation of human rights. The international community is called upon to ensure its effective realization.]

- [The World Conference underlines the need for taking effective international measures in order to guarantee and monitor the implementation of human rights standards and effective and legal protection of people under foreign occupation.]

- Human rights and fundamental freedoms are the birthright of all human beings, their protection and promotion is the first responsibility of governments.

- The universal nature of human rights is beyond question; their protection and promotion are the duty of all States, regardless of their political, economic or cultural systems.

- [Respect for human rights should be promoted as an integral part of efforts of the United Nations to maintain and strengthen peace and security and to promote social and economic development in accordance with the Charter.]

- [United Nations efforts toward the respect of all human rights, the promotion of social and economic development, and the maintenance and strengthening of peace and security, should be encouraged with a view to the creation of conditions of stability and well-being which are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations, in conformity with the United Nations Charter.]

To be inserted before paragraph 2

Express concern over all forms of violation of human rights, including manifestations of racial discrimination, racism, [anti [Arab] semitism,] apartheid, [colonialism, foreign aggression and occupation, and the establishment of illegal settlements in occupied territories, as well as the recent resurgence of neo-nazism, xenophobia, [and] "ethnic cleansing",] [torture, summary executions and disappearances].

Paragraph 2

The promotion and protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms must be considered as a priority objective of the United Nations in accordance with its purposes and [principles] [within the context of international cooperation.]/[The promotion and protection of [all] human right [in their globality] is a [legitimate] concern of the international community and a priority objective of the United Nations system.] The [various] organs and specialized agencies [related to human rights] should therefore further enhance the coordination of their activities based on the consistent and objective application of international human rights [instruments] [standards] [law] [norms].

Paragraph 3

All human rights are universal indivisible [and interdependent] [and inter-related], and [their realization] must be addressed with equal emphasis and urgency [in an integrated and balanced manner] by the international community as a whole and by States. The universality of civil, cultural, economic, political and social rights requires that every State throughout the world recognize, protect, respect and promote internationally recognized human rights [standards] [universally recognized human rights]. Regional and national specificities must contribute to the strengthening [must be taken into account in efforts to strengthen] of the universality of human rights. The exercise of any human right must not be denied because the full enjoyment of other rights has not been achieved. While the significance of national and regional particularities and various historical, cultural and religious backgrounds must be borne in mind, it is the duty of States, regardless of their political, economic and cultural systems, to promote and protect all human rights and fundamental freedoms. [The implementation of human rights should be integrated in an evolutionary process, at the levels of legislation, institutions and change of attitudes.]

Paragraph 4

The processes of promoting and protecting human rights, should be conducted in conformity with the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter, and international law.

Paragraph 5

Democracy, development and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms are interdependent and mutually reinforcing. Democracy is based on the freely expressed will of the people to determine their own political, economic, social and cultural systems and their full participation in all aspects of their lives. In the context of the above, the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms at the national and international level should be universal [and [conducted] without conditions attached]. The international community should support the strengthening and promoting democracy, development and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms in the entire world.

Paragraph 5 ter

The World Conference on Human Rights reaffirms that least developed countries committed to the process of democratization and economic reforms, many of which are in Africa, should be supported by the international community in order to succeed in their transition to democracy and economic development.

Paragraph 6 1/

[The right to development is an inalienable human right. [Monitoring] [Examination] should be conducted at the international, regional and national levels in order to ensure its achievement.] / [As stated in the Declaration on the Right to Development the human person is the central subject, the main participant and beneficiary of development.]

[The main obstacles to the realization of the right to development lie at the [national and] international macroeconomic level, [as reflected in the widening gap between the North and the South, the rich and the poor.].] [Other elements to be taken into account are: the question of corruption and accountability, as well as good governance and the capacity of developing countries to absorb development cooperation]. [Whilst international development cooperation must be strengthened, development and democratization remain, in the first instance, national responsibilities.]

All human rights and fundamental freedoms are indivisible and [interdependent] [interrelated]; [equal] attention and urgent consideration should be given to the implementation, promotion and protection of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights. [The lack of development

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1/ The adoption ad referendum of the text of paragraph 6 is subject to the understanding that when substantive negotiations are opened in Vienna, delegations have legitimate rights to revert to the original paragraph 6 in document A/CONF.157/PC/82.

could never be invoked to justify the abridgement of the internationally recognized human rights of a country's citizen.]

States should cooperate with each other in ensuring development and eliminating obstacles to development. [The international community should promote an effective international cooperation for the realization of the right to development and the elimination of obstacles to development.]

[Lasting progress towards the implementation of the right to development requires effective development policies at the national level and equitable economic relations and a favourable economic environment at the international level, with due regard for the right of peoples to control their natural wealth and resources.]

Paragraph 6 bis

[The realization of the right to development should be in a healthy and ecologically balanced environment in conformity with the Rio Declaration of 1992. Dumping of toxic and dangerous products and wastes contributes to environmental degradation and constitutes a violation of collective, human and people's right.

The human right to a safe and sound environment requires to be progressively developed and codified.]

Paragraph 6 ter

[The World Conference on Human Rights recognizing the Commitment of developing countries to democracy, development and respect for human rights, emphasizes that it is important to assist those countries which are faced with a heavy external debt burden, adversely affecting their economic and social development and resulting in attendant social and civil problems. The World Conference therefore calls upon the international community to make all efforts to alleviate the debt burden of developing countries in order to attain the full realization of the economic, social and cultural rights of their peoples.]

Paragraph 7

There is an essential need [for States and international organizations in cooperation with NGOs] to create favourable conditions for the full and effective enjoyment of human rights at national, regional and international levels. [All] States must strive to eliminate all [causes of] violations of human rights [through cooperation and consensus building and not through confrontation] [through national action and cooperation] and obstacles to their realization [bearing in mind that [priority] [importance] [value] should be given to remedial measures.] [The international community should [support] [share in] these undertakings.]

Paragraph 7 bis

The existence of widespread extreme poverty inhibits the full and effective enjoyment of human rights; its immediate alleviation and eventual elimination must remain a high priority for the international community.

Paragraph 8

Respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms without distinction as to race, sex, language [colour, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth, other status] or religion is a fundamental rule of international human rights law. The speedy and comprehensive elimination of all forms of racism and racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance is a priority task for the international community. Governments should take effective measures to prevent and combat them. Groups, institutions, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and individuals are urged to intensify their efforts in cooperating and coordinating their activities against these evils.

Paragraph 8 ter

The World Conference welcomes the progress made in dismantling apartheid and calls upon the international community and the United Nations system to assist in this process.

The World Conference also deplores the continuing acts of violence aimed at undermining the quest for a peaceful dismantling of apartheid.

Paragraph 8 ter

The acts, methods and practices of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations [as distinguished from the legitimate struggle of people under colonial domination, foreign occupation and racist regimes] as well as linkage in some countries to drug trafficking are activities aimed at the destruction of human rights, fundamental freedoms and democracy, threatening territorial integrity, security of States and destabilizing legitimately constituted governments. The international community should take the necessary steps to enhance cooperation to prevent and combat terrorism [as distinguished from the legitimate struggle of people under colonial domination, foreign occupation and racist regimes].

Paragraph 9

The human rights of women and of the girl-child are an inalienable, integral and indivisible part of universal human rights. The full and equal participation of women in the political, civil, economic, social and cultural life, at the national, regional and international levels, and the eradication of all forms of discrimination on grounds of sex are priority objectives of the international community.

Gender-based violence and all forms of sexual harassment and exploitation, including those resulting from cultural prejudice and international trafficking are incompatible with the dignity and worth of the

human person, and must be eliminated. This can be achieved by legal measures and through national action and international cooperation in such fields as economic and social development, education, safe maternity and health care, and social support.

The human rights of women should form an integral part of the United Nations human rights activities including the promotion of all human rights instruments relating to women.

The World Conference urges Governments, institutions, intergovernmental - and non-governmental organizations to intensify their efforts for the protection and promotion of human rights of women and the girl-child.

Paragraph 10

The World Conference on Human Rights reaffirms the obligation of States to ensure that persons belonging to minorities may exercise fully and effectively (their) (the) human rights and fundamental freedoms without any discrimination and in full equality before the law in accordance with the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to the National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities.

The persons belonging to minorities have the right to enjoy their own culture, to profess and practise their own religion and to use their own language in private and in public, freely and without, interference or any form of discrimination.

[Promotion and protection of the rights of persons belonging to minorities [should] contribute to the political and social stability of States in which they live.]

Paragraph 11

The World Conference recognizes the inherent dignity and the unique contribution of indigenous people to the development and plurality of society and strongly reaffirms the commitment of the international community to their economic, social and cultural well-being and their enjoyment of the fruits of sustainable development. States should ensure the full and free participation of indigenous people in all aspects of society, in particular in matters of concern to them. States should, in accordance with international law, take concerted positive steps to ensure respect for all human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous people, on the basis of equality and non-discrimination and recognize the value and diversity of their distinct identities, cultures and social organization, the promotion and protection of rights of indigenous people should contribute to the political and social stability of the States in which they live.

Paragraph 12

The World Conference, welcoming the early ratification of the Convention on the Rights of the Child by a large number of States and noting the recognition of the human rights of children in the Declaration and Plan of Action adopted by the World Summit, urges universal ratification of the

Convention by 1995 and its effective implementation by States Parties through the adoption of all the necessary legislative, administrative and other measures and the allocation to the maximum extent of the available resources. In all actions concerning children, non discrimination and the best interest of the child should be primary considerations and the views of the child given due weight. National and international mechanisms and programmes should be strengthened for the defence and protection of children, in particular, the girl-child, abandoned children, street children, economically and sexually-exploited children, [including through child pornography, child prostitution or sale of organs], children victims of diseases including AIDS, refugee and displaced children, children in detention, children in armed conflict, as well as children victims of famine and drought and other emergencies. International cooperation and solidarity should be promoted to support the implementation of the Convention and the rights of the child should be a priority in the United Nations system-wide action on human rights.

The World Conference also stresses that the child for the full and harmonious development of his or her personality should grow up in a family environment which accordingly merits broader protection.

Paragraph 12 bis

Special attention needs to be paid to ensuring non-discrimination, and the equal enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms by disabled persons, including their active participation in all aspects of society.

Paragraph to be inserted between 12 and 13

- [The World Conference on Human Rights [reaffirms the human right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution contained in the Universal Declaration article 14 and] emphasizes the importance of the 1951 Convention relating to the status of Refugees, its 1967 protocol, and humanitarian law principles.

It recognizes that multiple and complex factors seriously impede the full enjoyment of human rights, leading in some cases to population movements.

In a spirit of solidarity and cooperation the World Conference on Human Rights recommends a comprehensive approach in coordination and cooperation with the countries concerned [and at their request] and underlining State responsibility particularly as it relates to the countries of origin [and the responsibility towards their own citizens], including addressing root causes. [In this regard, the World Conference on Human Rights recalls with appreciation the Comprehensive Plan of Action adopted by the International Conference on Indochinese Refugees held in Geneva in June 1989 and calls for the expeditious implementation thereof.] As a part of the comprehensive approach the World Conference on Human Rights urges the international community and relevant international organizations to provide appropriate assistance and protection to refugees [and displaced persons] and to ensure their well-being [pending their resettlement or repatriation].

Taking into consideration the local and regional conditions, this approach should further be focused, in particular, on exploring protection and

assistance strategies that aim at preventing conditions that give rise to refugee outflows and at addressing their root causes and their effects, on strengthening emergency preparedness and response mechanisms, and on attaining durable solutions including, while stressing the right to return to ones own country, [integration in the country of asylum, resettlement in third countries and through the preferred solution of voluntary repatriation] / [resettlement in third countries or reintegration in the country of origin through repatriation].

In the light of the comprehensive approach, the World Conference on Human Rights also reaffirms the need for humanitarian assistance to victims of all natural and man-made disasters [within the framework of the United Nations Charter].]

Paragraph 13

Great importance must be given to the promotion and protection of the human rights of persons belonging to groups which have been rendered vulnerable, including migrant workers, the elimination of all forms of discrimination against them, and the strengthening and more effective implementation of existing human rights instruments. States have an obligation to create and maintain adequate measures at the national level, [in particular] [not least] in the fields of education, health and social support, for the promotion and protection of the rights of persons in vulnerable sectors of their populations and to ensure the participation of those among them who are interested in finding a solution to their own problems.

Paragraph 13 bis

The World Conference affirms that extreme poverty and social exclusion constitute a violation of human dignity and that urgent steps are necessary to achieve better knowledge of extreme poverty and its causes, including those related to the problem of development, in order to promote the human rights of the poorest, and to put an end to extreme poverty and social exclusion and to promote the enjoyment of the fruits of social progress. It is essential for States to foster participation by the poorest people in the decision-making process by the community in which they live, the promotion of human rights and efforts to combat extreme poverty.

Paragraph 14

[The World Conference welcomes the progress made in the codification of human rights instruments which is a dynamic and evolving process and urges the universal ratification of human rights treaties. Therefore, the World Conference strongly encourages all those States which have not yet done so to accede to the international human rights instruments adopted within the framework of the United Nations.

In accordance with international treaty law, any reservations and declarations on international treaties must be compatible with the object and purpose of the treaty concerned.]

Paragraph 15

Every State should provide an effective framework of remedies to redress human rights grievances or violations. The administration of justice, including law enforcement and prosecutorial agencies and, specially, an independent judiciary and legal profession in full conformity with applicable standards contained in international human rights instruments, are essential to the full and non-discriminatory realization of human rights and indispensable to the processes of democracy and sustainable development. In this context, institutions concerned with the administration of justice should be properly funded, and an increased level of both technical and financial assistance should be provided by the international community. It is incumbent upon the United Nations to make use of special programmes of advisory services on a priority basis for the achievement of a strong and independent administration of justice.

Paragraph 16

[The realization of economic, social and cultural rights contributes to the achievement of political freedom]/[Political rights and fundamental freedoms cannot be fully achieved outside the context of civil, economic, social and cultural rights.] [The widening gap between the North and the South, the rich and the poor must be narrowed and poverty must be eradicated to ensure enjoyment of human rights.] To strengthen the enjoyment of these rights, additional approaches should be examined, such as a system of indicators to measure progress in the realization of the rights set forth in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. There must be a concerted effort to ensure recognition of economic, social and cultural rights at the national, regional and international levels.

Paragraph 17

[1. The responsibility for the implementation and promotion of human rights rests primarily with States. Accordingly, States should continue to strengthen their national remedies with regard to human rights violations so as to improve their effectiveness. At the international level, the Commission on Human Rights, its subsidiary organs and the treaty bodies, as well as specialized agencies should be strengthened and encouraged in their work. In order to enhance their effectiveness, efforts should continue to be made to rationalize and coordinate their activities, and to avoid existing duplication of work and multiplicity of parallel mechanisms.

2. [Taking into consideration [the need for the United Nations to be objective, impartial, non-politicized and non-selective/the United Nations's objectivity, impartiality and non-selectivity] [in the area of human rights, United Nations monitoring [activities/procedures] should be extended to cover all States of the world.]

3. [Effective legal protection should be provided to people under foreign occupation, particularly in the United Nations's recognized occupied and disputed territories.]]

Paragraph 17 bis

The World Conference expresses its dismay at massive violations of human rights specially in the form of genocide, "ethnic cleansing" and systematic rape of women in war situations, creating mass exodus of refugees and displaced persons. While strongly condemning such abhorrent practices it reiterates the call that perpetrators of such crimes be punished and such practices immediately stopped.

New para 18 bis

[Emphasize the principle of United Nations Charter respect for national sovereignty and territorial integrity as well as non-interference in the internal affairs of States, [and emphasizes the non-use of human rights as an instrument of political pressure].]

Paragraph 19

The World Conference expresses grave concern about continuing human rights violations in all parts of the world in disregard of standards as contained in international human rights instruments and [and international humanitarian law] about frequently insufficient or lacking effective remedies for the victims.

Paragraph 19 (A)

[The World Conference expresses abhorrence that [torture and cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment and punishment, extrajudicial executions, disappearances and arbitrary detentions] continue to be tolerated and practised in all parts of the world despite the clear prohibitions of international law.]

Paragraph 19 (B)

[The World Conference deplores [racism, racial discrimination, apartheid, foreign occupation and alien domination, xenophobia, unfavourable international economic environment, poverty, religious intolerance and related violence, unsafe and unsound natural environment] that affect human rights.]

Paragraph 19 (C)

[The World Conference stresses the need [for] [to continue a] [to enhance a] universal/ity, objectiv/ity, impartial/ity and non-selectiv/ity [approach to] [in] [the implementation] of human rights.]

Paragraph 19 bis

[The World Conference on Human Rights reaffirming the right of individuals and peoples to a standard of living adequate for the health and well being, including food and medical care, calls upon States to put an end to any [unjustifiable measures] [economic blockade or coercive measures other than those implemented in accordance with international law and the United Nations Charter] that create obstacles to international free trade

relations among States and impede the full realization of those inalienable rights set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and international human rights instruments.]

Paragraph 20

The World Conference reaffirms that States are duty-bound as stipulated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and in other international human rights instruments to ensure that education is aimed at strengthening the respect of human rights and fundamental freedoms. The World Conference emphasizes the importance of incorporating the subject of human rights education programmes and calls upon States to do so. Education should promote understanding, tolerance, peace and friendly relations between the nations and all racial or religious groups and encourage the development of United Nations activities in pursuance of these objectives. Therefore education on human rights and the dissemination of proper information, both theoretical and practical, play an important role in the promotion and respect of human rights with regard to all individuals without distinction of any kind such as race, sex, language or religion and this should be integrated in the education policies at national as well as international levels. The World Conference notes that resource constraints and institutional inadequacies may impede the immediate realization of these objectives.

Paragraph 21

Increased efforts should be made to assist countries which requested, to create the conditions whereby each individual can enjoy universal human rights and fundamental freedoms. Governments, the United Nations system as well as other multilateral organizations are urged to considerably increase the resources allocated to programmes aiming at the establishment and strengthening of: national legislation, national institutions and related infrastructures which uphold the rule of law and democracy, electoral assistance, human rights awareness through training, teaching and education, popular participation and civil society.

The programmes of advisory services and technical cooperation under the Centre for human rights should be strengthened as well as made more efficient and transparent and thus become a major contribution to improving respect for human rights. States are called upon to increase their contributions to these programmes, both through promoting a larger allocation from the United Nations regular budget, and through voluntary contributions.

Paragraph 22

[The full and effective implementation of] United Nations activities to promote and protect human rights must reflect the [[priority] [importance]] accorded to human rights by the Charter of the United Nations and the demands of the United Nations human rights activities, as mandated by member States, [together with the undertakings envisaged in the present document]. To this end, United Nations human rights activities should be provided with increased resources [from the regular budget] [as appropriate] [and from extra-budgetary funds] [as appropriate].

Paragraph 23

The World Conference on Human Rights reaffirms the important and constructive role played by national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights, in particular in their advisory capacity to the competent authorities, their role in remedying human rights violations, in the dissemination of human rights information, and education in human rights.

[The World Conference on Human Rights encourages the establishment or strengthening of [independent and pluralistic] national institutions [in conformity with national circumstances and laws].]

Paragraph 24

Regional arrangements play a fundamental role in promoting and protecting human rights. They should reinforce universal human rights standards, as contained in international human rights instruments and their protection. The World Conference endorses efforts underway to strengthen these arrangements and to increase their effectiveness, while at the same time stressing the importance of cooperation with the United Nations human rights activities.

The World Conference reiterates the need to consider the possibility of establishing regional and sub-regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights where they do not already exist.

Paragraph 25

[The World Conference on Human Rights commends the efforts of non-governmental organizations in human rights and humanitarian activities at the national, regional and international levels. Their contribution to standard setting processes and the implementation of human rights and fundamental freedoms, dissemination of information and the conduct of education, training and research are recognized and, it is therefore important to develop cooperation and dialogue between governments and non-governmental organizations on the basis of mutual respect and understanding. Individuals and groups active in this way for the defence of human rights and against human rights violations should be accorded independence, freedom and protection in conformity with national laws. Non-governmental organizations should be allowed access to funding and to information and free distribution of information on human rights in conformity with accepted standards of privacy.]

Paragraph 25

[The World Conference on Human Rights commends the [important] role of Non-Governmental Organizations in the promotion of human rights and in humanitarian activities at national, regional and international levels. The Conference [appreciates] their [contributions] towards increasing public awareness of human rights issues, through educational activities and training, as well as their interest on compliance with existing international human rights instruments, in conformity with national legislation.]

Paragraph 25

[Acknowledge the importance of cooperation and dialogue between governments and non-governmental organizations on the basis of shared values as well as mutual respect and understanding in the promotion of human rights, and encourage the non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council to contribute positively to this process in accordance with Council resolution 1296 (XLIV);]

Paragraph 26

Underlining the importance of objective, responsible and impartial information about human rights and humanitarian issues, the World Conference encourages the increased involvement of the media, for whom freedom and protection should be guaranteed within the framework of national law.

PART III

I. [United Nations' system-wide action on human rights]

[[1. The World Conference recommends increased coordination for focused and non-duplicative actions in support of human rights and fundamental freedoms within the United Nations system, and recommends to the Secretary-General that high level officials of relevant United Nations bodies and specialized agencies at their annual meeting also assess the impact of their strategies and policies on the enjoyment of all human rights [and coordinate their programme and measures] for the promotion and protection of human rights.]

2. Furthermore, the World Conference calls on regional organizations and prominent international and regional finance and development institutions to also assess the impact of their policies and programmes on the enjoyment of human rights.

[3. The World Conference recognizes that, within the United Nations Human Rights Programme, the constant availability of independent analysis and objective reporting as well as monitoring of the human rights situation [should be extended to all countries of the world] in all countries throughout the world, should be maintained [and strengthened]. [The Conference recommends that the Secretary-General prepare a comprehensive annual report on the state of human rights throughout the world, drawing on such analysis and reporting by United Nations human rights mechanisms].]

[3 bis. The Secretary-General and the Security Council are encouraged to ensure the effective deployment of established United Nations system-wide human rights machinery where appropriate in support of Security Council deliberations and Security Council mandated peacemaking, peacekeeping and peace-building operations (as these terms are described in the Secretary-General's Agenda for Peace).]

4. The World Conference strongly recommends that a concerted effort be made to encourage and facilitate the ratification of and accession or succession to international human rights treaties and protocols adopted within the framework of the United Nations system with the aim of universal acceptance. The Secretary-General, in consultation with treaty bodies, should consider to open a dialogue with States not having acceded to these human rights treaties, in order to identify obstacles, and to seek ways of overcoming them. [The year 2000 could be a target date for achieving universal acceptance and a strategy should be devised for achieving this goal].

[4 bis. The World Conference expresses its concern that the large number of reservations to international human rights instruments may erode recognized human rights standards. States Parties are urged to review reservations made to international human rights instruments, with a view to withdrawing those which can be deemed to be incompatible with international treaty law. The Secretary-General is requested to consider ways and means to review, on a revolving basis, taking one specific Convention at a time, reservations made

to major international human rights instruments, with a view to bringing to the attention of States reservations which can be deemed to be contrary to the object and purpose of the relevant treaties, or otherwise incompatible with international treaty law.]

5. The World Conference, recognizing the need to maintain consistency with the high quality of existing international standards and to avoid proliferation of human rights instruments, reaffirms the guidelines relating to the elaboration of a new international instrument contained in General Assembly resolution 41/120 and calls on the United Nations human rights bodies, when considering the elaboration of new international standards, to keep those guidelines in mind, to consult with human rights treaty bodies on the necessity for drafting new standards and to request the Secretariat to carry out technical reviews of proposed new instruments.

6. The World Conference urges all United Nations organs and the specialized agencies whose activities deal with human rights to cooperate in order to rationalize, streamline and evaluate their activities to avoid duplication.

[7. The World Conference recommends that human rights officers be assigned if and when necessary to regional and eventually other offices of the Organization with the primary purpose of disseminating information and offering training and other technical assistance in the field of human rights, in cooperation with regional organizations.] Human rights training for international civil servants who are assigned to work relating to human rights should be organized.

[8/9. The World Conference recommends that an evaluation of the United Nations human rights system, including the Centre for Human Rights, particularly, be undertaken by the General Assembly in order to strengthen its capacity and that of the international community to protect, promote and defend human rights, to provide an effective and timely response to problems arising in this field and to remove obstacles to the full observance of human rights.]

Resources

The World Conference, concerned by the growing disparity between the mandates of the [Human Rights Programme] [Centre for Human Rights] and the human, financial and other resources available to carry them out, requests the Secretary-General and the General Assembly to substantially increase the resources for the human rights programme from the regular budget of the United Nations.

The World Conference requests the Secretary-General and the General Assembly to provide sufficient human, financial and other resources to the Centre for Human Rights to enable it to effectively, efficiently and expeditiously carry out its existing activities in implementation, [standard-setting,] research, advisory services and information, as well as any new activities recommended by the World Conference.

The World Conference, noting the need to ensure that human and financial resources are available to carry out the human rights activities, as mandated by intergovernmental bodies, urges the Secretary-General, in accordance with article 101 of the United Nations Charter, and Member States to adopt a coherent approach in the main committees of the General Assembly, in particular the Third and Fifth Committees, aimed at securing that resources commensurate to the increased mandates are allocated to the Secretariat. The Conference invites the Secretary-General to consider whether adjustments to procedures in the programme budget cycle would be necessary or helpful to ensure the timely and effective implementation of human rights activities as mandated by Member States.

Within the overall framework of the United Nations regular budget, an increased proportion should be put directly at the disposal of the Centre for Human Rights in order to cover its costs and those of other United Nations human rights bodies. This enhanced budget should be used to reinforce the voluntary methods of financing the Centre's technical cooperation activities; the Conference should call for generous contributions to the existing trust funds.

Centre for Human Rights

[The World Conference stresses the importance of strengthening the United Nations Centre for Human Rights with the necessary resources to enable it to provide a wide range of advisory services and technical assistance programmes in the promotion of human rights to requesting States in a timely and effective manner, as well as to enable it to finance adequately other activities in the field of human rights authorized by competent bodies].

[The Centre for Human Rights should play an important role in coordinating system-wide attention for human rights. The focal role of the Centre can best be realized if it is enabled to cooperate fully with other United Nations bodies and organs. It should be enabled to participate, where appropriate, in peace-keeping operations and monitoring missions. It should also be enabled to discharge its functions for electoral assistance at the request of the State concerned. The coordinating role of the Centre for Human Rights also implies that the office of the Centre for Human Rights in New York be strengthened.]

[The Centre for Human Rights would assure adequate means for the system of thematic and country rapporteurs, experts, working groups and treaty bodies. Follow-up on recommendations should become a priority matter for consideration by the Commission on Human Rights. While the convening of emergency sessions of the Commission on Human Rights has proved to be a step forward, better ways of responding to acute violations of human rights should be considered. One possibility would be to find ways to bring to the attention of the United Nations Secretary-General massive violations of human rights with a view to submitting concrete cases to the Security Council together with recommendations for action. This action could be taken either at the initiative of the Director of the Centre or following requests for the Commission on Human Rights, special rapporteurs, experts, working groups and

human rights treaty bodies. An important element would be to ensure that any United Nations official with overall responsibility for human rights had enhanced status, personal authority and access.]

The Centre for Human Rights should in the view of the World Conference also assume a larger role in the promotion of human rights through positive measures. This role could be given shape by an enhanced programme of advisory services, [focusing solely on measures that could instigate real change in the state of human rights in specific countries]. The existing voluntary funds will have to be expanded substantially for these purposes and should be managed in a more coordinated way. [All contributions to the voluntary funds should be considered as official development assistance.] We welcome the establishment of boards of trustees to supervise activities financed out of the voluntary funds. All activities should follow strict and transparent project management rules and regular programme and project evaluations would have to be held.

[The Centre for Human Rights should establish specific working arrangements with UNDP as well as with other parts of the United Nations system, based on their comparative advantage so as to achieve co-ordination and to avoid duplication of effort.]

[Under-Secretary-General/High Commissioner for Human Rights]

[The World Conference calls upon the international community to establish the position and office of a High Commissioner for Human Rights, whose responsibilities shall include, inter alia, the coordination and facilitation of activities related to the promotion and protection of Human Rights within the United Nations and its specialized agencies, and endorses the designation of the Centre for Human Rights as focal point and coordination unit for this purpose.]

[The High Commissioner should:

- assume responsibility for human rights issues in the areas of peacekeeping, peacemaking, and humanitarian assistance;

- coordinate all United Nations human rights programmes, and encourage and facilitate coordination, cooperation and information sharing among all United Nations system and humanitarian organizations including UNDP, UNICEF, WHO, ILO, and others;

- have authority to bring to the attention of the Security Council serious violations of human rights when they threaten international peace and security; and

- have independent authority to dispatch special envoys on fact-finding missions and to undertake other initiatives to promote human rights.

The High Commissioner should have line authority for all United Nations human rights units, including the Centre for Human Rights, the Centre against Apartheid, the Division of Palestinian Rights, the Electoral Unit, and any

other such bodies. All these units should be consolidated in Geneva. The High Commissioner should be appointed by the Secretary-General for a fixed term.]

[The post of Director of the Centre for Human Rights should be upgraded to that of Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights/High Commissioner for Human Rights. The Conference should invite the Secretary-General and the competent United Nations bodies to address this question.]

[The World Conference on Human Rights recommends to the General Assembly to study the feasibility of establishing a United Nations Permanent Commissioner for Human Rights.]

[The eventual High Commissioner/Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights would not in any way replace existing mechanisms.]

[10. The World Conference recognizes the positive role of non-governmental organizations at all levels within the United Nations system and recommends that the ECOSOC committee on non-governmental organizations bear in mind the need for increased access improved quality in the modalities of participation of non-governmental organizations in the work of United Nations human rights fora, when examining new requests for consultative status presented by non-governmental organizations which were entitled to participate in the World Conference on Human Rights and associated meetings.]

[The World Conference acknowledges the importance of cooperation and dialogue between governmental and non-governmental organizations on the basis of shared values as well as mutual respect and understanding in the promotion of human rights, and encourages the non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council to contribute positively to this process in accordance with Council resolution 1296 (XLIV).]

[10. bis. The World Conference recommends to consider the prospects of proclaiming a United Nations Human Rights Decade.]]

II. Equality, Dignity and Tolerance

A. Racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and other forms of intolerance [and terrorism]

1. The World Conference considers the elimination of racism and racial discrimination, in particular in their institutionalized forms such as apartheid or resulting from doctrines of racial superiority or exclusivity or contemporary forms and manifestations of racism, as a primary objective for the international community and world-wide promotion programme in the field of human rights. United Nations organs and agencies should strengthen their efforts to implement such a programme of action related to the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination as well as subsequent mandates to the same end. The World Conference strongly appeals to the international community to generously contribute to the Trust Fund for the Programme for the Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.

2. The World Conference urges all Governments to take immediate measures and to develop strong policies to prevent and combat all forms and manifestations of racism, xenophobia or related intolerance where necessary by enactment of appropriate legislation, including penal measures, and by the establishment of national institutions to combat such phenomena.

3. The World Conference welcomes the decision of the Commission on Human Rights to appoint a Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance. The World Conference also appeals to all States Parties to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination to consider making the declaration under article 14 of the Convention.

4. ["The World Conference urges all Governments to take all appropriate measures [according to their respective legal systems, and] in compliance with their international obligations to counter intolerance based on religion or belief, recognizing that every individual has the right to freedom of thought, conscience, expression and religion. The Conference also invites all States to put into practice the provisions of the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination based on Religion or Belief."]

5. The World Conference urges the international community to take all necessary measures with a view to the speedy and final elimination of the problem of terrorism which in all its forms and manifestations [as distinguished from the legitimate struggle of peoples under colonial and racist regimes or foreign occupation] is aimed at the destruction of human rights, fundamental freedoms and democracy; and establish an effective cooperation, inter alia, through the relevant United Nations organs. [The World Conference notes that terrorist acts and activities are distinguished from the legitimate struggle of peoples under colonial, and racist regimes or foreign occupation.]

B. Persons belonging to national or ethnic religious and linguistic minorities

1. The World Conference calls on the Commission on Human Rights to examine ways and means to promote effectively the rights of persons belonging to minorities as set out in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Persons belonging to national or ethnic religious and linguistic minorities, [in order to develop objective and impartial methods of dialogue facilitation, confidence-building [and peaceful resolution of disputes for the purpose of preventing conflict].]

2. The World Conference urges States and the international community to promote and protect the rights of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities in accordance with the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Persons belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities.

[Measures to be taken should include facilitation of their full participation in all aspects of the political, economic, social, religious and cultural life of society and in the economic progress and development in their

country, [including possible contributions to state reports under existing treaty obligations] [and the possibility of presenting their views to the relevant national, regional and international bodies in the field of human rights].]

3. [The World Conference encourages the Secretary-General of the United Nations to employ his good offices in close cooperation and with the consent of the States concerned for the purpose of identifying root causes of human rights problems, [ethnic tensions], [disputes or conflicts involving minorities, with a view to assist in finding a peaceful solution].]

4. The World Conference considers human rights education, training and public information essential for the promotion and achievement of stable and harmonious relations between communities and for fostering mutual understanding, tolerance and peace [and urges States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to establish and maintain specific programmes] in these fields.

B (bis). Indigenous people

2. The World Conference calls on the Working Group on Indigenous Populations of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to complete the drafting of a declaration on the rights of indigenous people, at its eleventh session.

The World Conference recommends that the Commission on Human Rights consider the renewal and updating of the mandate of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations upon completion of the drafting of a declaration on indigenous people.

The World Conference also recommends that advisory services and technical assistance programmes within the United Nations system respond positively to requests by States for assistance which would be of direct benefit to indigenous people. The World Conference further recommends that adequate human and financial resources be made available to the Centre for Human Rights within the overall framework of strengthening the Centre's activities as envisaged by this document.

The World Conference urges States to ensure the full and free participation of indigenous people in all aspects of society, in particular in matters of concern to them.

Notes: 1) This whole item should be a new item between items B and C entitled "Indigenous people".

2) Delete references to "indigenous people" in other paragraphs in B.

C. The Equal Status and Human Rights of Women

1. The World Conference urges the full and equal enjoyment by women of all human rights and that this be a priority for governments and for the United Nations. The World Conference also underlines the importance of the

integration and full participation of women as both agents and beneficiaries in the development process, and reiterates the objectives established on global action for women towards sustainable and equitable development set forth in the Rio Declaration, Chapter 24 of Agenda 21.

2. The equal status of women and the human rights of women should be integrated into the mainstream of United Nations system-wide activity. These issues should be regularly and systematically addressed throughout [relevant] United Nations organs and mechanisms. In particular, steps should be taken to increase cooperation and promote further integration of objectives and goals between the Commission on the Status of Women, the Commission on Human Rights, the Committee for the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), UNIFEM, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and other United Nations agencies. In this context, cooperation and coordination should be strengthened between the Centre for Human Rights and the Division for the Advancement of Women.

3. In particular, the World Conference stresses the importance of working towards the elimination of violence against women in public and private life, the elimination of all forms of sexual harassment, exploitation and trafficking in women, the elimination of gender bias in the administration of justice and the eradication of any conflicts which may arise between the rights of women and the harmful effects of certain traditional or customary practices, cultural prejudices and religious extremism. The World Conference calls upon the General Assembly to adopt the draft Declaration on Violence Against Women and urges States to combat violence against women in accordance with its provisions. Violations of the human rights of women in situations of armed conflict are violations of the fundamental principles of international human rights and humanitarian law. Current violations of this kind, including in particular murder, systematic rape, sexual slavery, and forced pregnancy, require a particularly effective response.

4. The World Conference urges the eradication of all forms of discrimination against women, both hidden and overt. The United Nations should encourage the goal of universal ratification by all States of the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women by the year 2000. Ways and means of addressing the particularly large number of reservations to the Convention should be encouraged. Inter alia, the CEDAW should continue their review of reservations to the Convention. States are urged to withdraw reservations that are contrary to the object and purpose of the Convention or which are otherwise incompatible with international treaty law.

5. Treaty monitoring bodies should disseminate necessary information to enable women to make more effective use of existing implementation procedures in their pursuits of full and equal enjoyment of human rights and non-discrimination. New procedures should also be adopted to strengthen implementation of the commitment to women's equality and the human rights of women. [The Commission on Human Rights,] CSW and CEDAW should quickly examine the possibility of introducing the right of petition through the preparation of an optional protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women. The World Conference welcomes the decision of

the Commission on Human Rights to consider the appointment of a special rapporteur on violence against women at its fiftieth session.

6. The World Conference recognizes the importance of the enjoyment by women of the highest standard of physical and mental health throughout their life span. In the context of the World Conference on Women, and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, as well as the Tehran Proclamation of 1968, the World Conference reaffirms, on the basis of equality between women and men, a woman's right to accessible and adequate health care and the widest range of family planning services, as well as equal access to education at all levels.

7. Treaty monitoring bodies should include the status of women and the human rights of women in their deliberations and findings, making use of gender specific data. States should be encouraged to supply information on the situation of women de jure and de facto in their reports to treaty monitoring bodies. The World Conference notes with satisfaction that the Commission on Human Rights adopted at its 49th session a resolution stating that rapporteurs and working groups in the field of human rights should also be encouraged to do so (resolution 1993/46). Steps should also be taken by the Division for the Advancement of Women [in cooperation with other United Nations bodies, specifically the] [United Nations Centre for Human Rights] to ensure that United Nation's human rights activities regularly address violations of women's human rights, including gender specific abuses. Training for United Nations human rights and humanitarian relief personnel to assist them to recognize and deal with human rights abuses particular to women and to carry out their work without gender bias should be encouraged.

8. The World Conference urges governments and regional and international organizations to facilitate the access of women to decision-making posts and their greater participation in the decision-making process. It encourages further steps within the United Nations Secretariat to appoint and promote women staff members in accordance with the United Nations Charter, and encourages other principal and subsidiary organs of the United Nations to guarantee the participation of women under conditions of equality.

9. The World Conference welcomes the World Conference on Women to be held in Beijing in 1995 and urges that human rights of women should play an important role in its deliberations, in accordance with the priority Conference themes of equality, development and peace.

D. <u>The rights of the child</u>

1. The World Conference reiterates the principles of "First Call for Children" and, in this respect, underlines the importance of major national and international efforts, especially those of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), for promoting respect for the rights of the child to survival, protection, development and participation.

2. Measures should be taken to achieve universal ratification of the Convention on the Rights of the Child by 1995 and the universal signing of the World Summit Declaration and Plan of Action, as well as their effective implementation. The World Conference urges States to withdraw reservations to

the Convention on the Rights of the Child contrary to the object and purpose of the Convention or otherwise contrary to international treaty law.

3. The World Conference urges all nations to undertake measures to the maximum extent of their available resources, with the support of international cooperation, to achieve the goals in the World Summit Plan of Action. The Conference calls on States to integrate the Convention on the Rights of the Child into their national action plans. By means of these national action plans and through international efforts, particular priority should be placed to reduce infant and maternal mortality rates, reduce malnutrition and illiteracy rates and to provide access to safe drinking water and to basic education. Whenever so called for, national plans of action should be devised to combat devastating emergencies resulting from natural disasters and armed conflicts and the equally grave problem of children in extreme poverty.

4. The World Conference urges all States, with the support of international cooperation, to address the acute problem of children under especially difficult circumstances. Exploitation and abuse of children should be actively combatted, including by addressing their root causes. Effective measures are required against female infanticide, harmful child labour, sale of children [and organs], child prostitution, child pornography, as well as other forms of sexual abuse.

5. The World Conference supports all measures by the United Nations and its specialized agencies to ensure the effective protection and promotion of human rights of the girl child. The World Conference urges States to repeal existing laws and regulations and remove customs and practices which discriminate against and cause harm to the girl child.

6. The World Conference strongly supports the proposal that the Secretary-General initiate a study into means of improving the protection of children in armed conflicts. Humanitarian norms should be implemented and measures taken in order to protect and facilitate assistance to children in war zones. [Measures should include protection against indiscriminate use of anti-personnel mines.] The need for aftercare and rehabilitation of children traumatized by war must be addressed urgently. [The Conference calls on the Commission on Human Rights to commence preparation of an Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on raising to 18 years the minimum age of recruitment to armed forces.]

7. The World Conference recommends that matters relating to human rights and the situation of children be regularly reviewed and monitored by all relevant United Nations system organs and mechanisms and by the supervisory bodies of the specialized agencies in accordance with their mandates.

8. The World Conference recognizes the important role played by non-governmental organizations in the effective implementation of all human rights instruments and, in particular, the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

9. The World Conference recommends that the Committee on the Rights of the Child, with the assistance of the Centre for Human Rights, be enabled to

expeditiously and effectively meet its mandate, especially in view of the unprecedented extent of ratification and subsequent submission of country reports.

D. Freedom from torture

[The World Conference welcomes the ratification by many Member States of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and urges its speedy ratification by all and other Member States.

The World Conference emphasizes that one of the most atrocious violations against human dignity is the act of torture, the result of which destroys the dignity and impairs the capability of victims to continue their lives and their activities.

The World Conference reaffirms that under human rights law and humanitarian law, freedom from torture is a right which must be protected under all circumstances, including in times of internal or international disturbance or armed conflicts.

The World Conference urges therefore all States to put an immediate end to the practice of torture and eradicate this evil for ever through full implementation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as well as the relevant Conventions and, where necessary, strengthening of existing mechanisms. The World Conference calls on all States to cooperate fully with the Special Rapporteur in the fulfilment of his mandate.

Special attention should be given to ensure universal respect for, and effective implementation of, the "Principles of Medical Ethics relevant to the Role of Health Personnel, particularly Physicians, in the Protection of Prisoners and Detainees against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment" adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations.

The World Conference stresses the importance of further concrete action within the United Nations framework with the view of providing assistance to victims of torture and ensure more effective remedies for their physical, psychological and social rehabilitation. Providing the necessary resources for this purpose should be given high priority.

Governments should abrogate legislation leading to impunity for those responsible for grave violations of human rights such as torture and prosecute such violations thereby providing a firm basis for the rule of law.

The World Conference reaffirms that efforts to eradicate torture should, first and foremost, be concentrated on prevention and therefore calls for the early adoption of the Optional Protocol to the Convention, which is intended to establish a preventive system of regular visits to places of detention.]

E. The rights of the disabled person/Rev.1

1. The World Conference reaffirms that all human rights and fundamental freedoms are universal and thus unreservedly include persons with disabilities. Every person is born equal and has the same rights to life and welfare, education and work, living independently and active participation in all aspects of society. Any direct discrimination or other negative discriminatory treatment of a disabled person is therefore a violation of his or her rights. The World Conference calls on governments, where necessary, to adopt or adjust legislation to assure access to these and other rights for disabled persons.

2. The place of disabled persons is everywhere. Persons with disabilities should be guaranteed equal opportunity through the elimination of all socially-determined barriers, be they physical, financial, social or psychological, which exclude or restrict full participation in society.

3. Recalling the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons, adopted by the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session, the World Conference calls upon the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council to adopt the draft Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for persons with Disabilities, at their meetings in 1993.

III. Cooperation, Development and Strengthening of Human Rights

1. The World Conference stresses the need for the implementation of a strengthened advisory services and technical cooperation programme. That programme should make available to States upon request assistance on specific human rights issues, including the preparation of reports under human rights treaties as well as for the implementation of coherent and comprehensive plans of action for human rights promotion and protection. Strengthening the institutions of human rights and democracy, the legal protection of human rights, training of officials and others, broad-based education and public information aimed at promoting respect for human rights should all be available as components of these programmes.

2. [The World Conference recommends that priority be given to national and international action to promote democratization and human rights. Special emphasis should be given to positive measures to assist institution-building within the public sector, strengthening of a pluralistic civil society and the protection of vulnerable groups. In this context assistance to free and fair elections, including through assistance in the human rights aspects of elections and public information about elections, to the promotion of freedom of expression and to the strengthening of the rule of law and the administration of justice is of particular importance.]

3. To accomplish these goals in pursuit of the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter, the World Conference strongly recommends that the United Nations assign a significantly increased proportion of its existing budgetary, material, and personnel resources to United Nations human rights programmes and the Centre for Human Rights. The Conference underlines the necessity of a substantial strengthening of the administrative [and

implementing] capacity of the Voluntary Fund for advisory services and technical cooperation and strongly appeals for a significant increase in contributions to that Fund.

4. The World Conference strongly recommends that a comprehensive programme be established within the United Nations in order to help States in the task of building and strengthening adequate national structures which have a direct impact on the overall observance of human rights and the maintenance of the rule of law. Such programme, [under the guidance of or in cooperation with the Centre for Human Rights,] should be able to provide, upon request of the interested Government, technical [and financial] assistance to national projets in [building or] reforming penal and correctional establishments, education and training of lawyers, judges and security forces in human rights, and any other sphere of activity relevant to the good functioning of the rule of law. That programme should make available to States assistance for the implementation of plans of action for human rights promotion and protection.

5. The World Conference requests the Secretary-General to submit proposals to the United Nations General Assembly, containing alternatives for the establishment, structure, operational modalities and funding of the proposed programme.

6. [The World Conference recommends that human rights assistance, expertise and the building of legal infrastructures should be [central elements where necessary]/[included where necessary] in activities for the prevention of conflicts, [peacemaking], peace-keeping and post-conflict peace-restoration.]

7. [The World Conference recommends that priority be given to national [and international] action to promote democratization, and free and fair elections, including through assistance in the human rights aspects of elections and public information about elections and to the strengthening of the rule of law and the administration of justice at the request of Governments, [bearing in mind that economic and social progress facilitate democratization and the promotion and protection of human rights.]

8. The World Conference recommends that each State consider the desirability of drawing up a National Action Plan identifying steps whereby that State would improve the protection and promotion of human rights.

9. [The World Conference on Human Rights reaffirms the right to development, as established in the Declaration on the Right to Development, as a universal and inalienable right and an integral part of fundamental human rights, which must be realized through international cooperation and recommends to the General Assembly and other organs and agencies concerned that a global strategy for the realization of the right to development as a human right should be adopted. The strategy could encompass formulation of criteria for the assessment of progress, the identification of internal and external obstacles to the enjoyment of the right, with a view to overcoming them, including, the dissemination of wider knowledge about the right, the establishment of a monitoring mechanism and the creation of essential conditions for the realization of such right.]

10. [The World Conference recommends that non-governmental and other grass roots organizations, active in human rights and/or development, should play a major role on the national and international levels in the debate, activities and implementation relating to the right to development and all aspects of development cooperation.]

11. The World Conference appeals to governments, [multilateral development agencies and financial institutions] to considerably increase the resources devoted to building well-functioning legal systems able to protect human rights and to national institutions working in this area. [Bilateral and multilateral actors in the field of development cooperation should make the realization of human rights an integral part of their programmes. Cooperation should be based on dialogue and transparency and it should take fully into account the comparative advantages of bilateral and multilateral assistance.] The World Conference also calls for the establishment of comprehensive programmes, including resource banks of information and personnel with expertise relating to the strengthening of the rule of law and of democratic institutions.

12. [The World Conference recommends that by the target year 2000, [0.5]% of all official development assistance should be devoted to specific human rights activities.]

13. [The World Conference calls on the Commission on Human Rights, in cooperation with the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, to commence the preparation of optional protocols to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, strengthening selected substantive provisions [and allowing for the right of petition]. The Committee should also be encouraged, drawing on the expertise of other organs and agencies of the United Nations system, to continue the development of a system of indicators for measuring progress in the realization of economic, social and cultural rights.]

14. [The final document of the World Conference should include inter alia the following elements on human rights, democracy and development:

- A general expression of the inter-linkages between human rights, democracy and development stressing that human rights and democracy form part of a larger set of requirements in order to achieve balanced and sustainable development;

- An underlining of the important role of development assistance in promoting - in parallel with economic and social rights - civil and political freedoms by means of representative democratic rule based on respect for human rights;

- Support for the democratization processes now under way in many countries and a pledge by the international community to back the move towards democracy and full enjoyment of human rights, inter alia by providing extended technical assistance in the field of human rights and democracy;

- A reaffirmation of the high priority which, within the framework of development collaboration, should be given to a positive approach that stimulates respect for human rights and encourages democracy;

- An indication that expanded financial and technical resources should be forthcoming to assist institution-building within the public sector, strengthening of civil society and the protection of vulnerable groups;

- A reference to the crucial role of local and regional NGO's as some of the main advocates and defenders of human rights and democracy;

- Special references to rights of women and the special efforts needed to protect and promote the rights of women;

- Support to and follow-up on action and activities within the objectives of the International Year of the World's Indigenous People with a view to furthering, inter alia the current work on rights of indigenous people.

- A pledge to pursue an open and constructive dialogue between countries as a means of promoting human rights, democracy and development in all parts of the world.]

15. The World Conference recommends that more resources be made available for the strengthening or the establishment of regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights under the Centre for Human Rights programmes of advisory services and technical assistance. States are encouraged to request assistance for such purposes as regional and sub-regional workshops, seminars and information exchanges designed to strengthen regional arrangements [in accord with universal human rights standards].

IV. Human rights education

1. [States should strive to eradicate illiteracy and should direct education the full development of human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, as stated in paragraph 20 above. The World Conference calls on all States and institutions to include human rights, humanitarian law, democracy and rule of law/, related subjects as humanitarian law, democracy and rule of law] as a subject in the curricula of all learning institutions in formal and non-formal settings.]

2. Human rights education should include peace, democracy, development and social justice, as set forth in international and regional human rights instruments, in order to achieve common understanding and awareness with a view to strengthening universal commitment to human rights.

3. Taking into account the World Plan of Action on Education for Human Rights and Democracy, adopted in March 1993 by the International Congress on Education for Human Rights and Democracy and other human rights instruments, the World Conference recommends that States develop specific programmes and

strategies for ensuring the widest human rights education and the dissemination of public information, taking particular account of the human rights needs of women.

4. Governments, with the assistance of intergovernmental organizations, national institutions and non-governmental organizations should promote [a culture/awareness] of human rights and mutual tolerance. The World Conference underlines the importance of strengthening the World Public Information Campaign carried out by the United Nations. They should initiate and support education in human rights and undertake effective dissemination of public information in this field. The advisory services and technical assistance programmes of the United Nations system should be able to respond immediately to requests from States for educational and training activities in the field of human rights as well as for special education concerning standards as contained in international human rights instruments and in humanitarian law and their application to special groups such as military forces, law enforcement personnel, police and the health profession. The proclamation of a United Nations decade for human rights education in order to promote, encourage and focus these educational activities should be considered.]

V. [Implementation and Monitoring Methods]

1. The World Conference urges Governments to incorporate standards as contained in international human rights instruments in domestic legislation and to strengthen national structures, institutions and organs of society which play a role in promoting and safeguarding human rights [and associated ethical principles].

2. The World Conference recommends the strengthening of United Nations activities and programmes to meet requests for assistance by States which want to establish or strengthen their own national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights [with due regard to the Principles relating to the status of Nations Institutions].

The World Conference also encourages the strengthening of cooperation between national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights, particularly through exchanges of information and experience, as well as cooperation with regional organizations and the United Nations.

The World Conference strongly recommends in this regard that representatives of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights convene periodic meetings under the auspices of the Centre for Human Rights to examine ways and means of improving their mechanisms and sharing experiences.

3. The World Conference recommends to the human rights treaty bodies, to the meetings of chairpersons of the treaty bodies and to the meetings of States Parties that they continue to take steps aimed at coordinating the multiple reporting requirements and guidelines for preparing State reports under the respective human rights conventions, study the suggestion that the

submission of one overall report on treaty obligations undertaken by each State would make these procedures less burdensome and more effective and increase their impact.

4. The World Conference recommends that the States Parties to international human rights instruments, the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council should consider studying the existing human rights treaty bodies and the various thematic mechanisms and procedures with a view to promoting greater efficiency and effectiveness through better coordination of the various bodies, mechanisms and procedures, [including the avoidance of duplication and overlapping of their mandates and tasks].

5. The World Conference recommends continued work on the improvement of the functioning, including the monitoring tasks, of the treaty bodies, taking into account multiple proposals made in this respect, in particular those made by the treaty bodies themselves, by the meetings of the chairpersons of the treaty bodies [and the interim report on the Effective Implementation of International Instruments on Human Rights, including reporting obligations under International Instruments on human rights (A/CONF.157/PC/62/Add.11/Rev.1)]. The comprehensive national approach taken by the Committee on the Rights of the Child should also be encouraged.

6. The World Conference recommends that States Parties to human rights treaties consider accepting all the available optional communication procedures, including the First Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, [article 22 of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment,] and article 14 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

7. [The World Conference also recommends that the Commission on Human Rights start examining the possibility of establishing an International Human Rights Court.]/[The World Conference also recommends that the International Law Commission and the Commission on Human Rights examine the possibility for better implementation of existing human rights instruments, explore the possibility of encouraging establishment of regional human rights legal arrangements and study the advantages and disadvantages of international jurisdiction on human rights.]/[The World Conference also recommends that the Commission on Human Rights explore the ways and means to utilize the existing monitoring mechanisms in an efficient manner for better implementation of existing human rights instruments and to explore the possibility of encouraging establishment of regional systems of human rights protection.]

VI. Follow-up to the World Conference

1. [The World Conference recommends to the General Assembly that a high level expert meeting be convened in 1998 with the mandate of assessing the progress made in realizing the principles set forth in the Final Document as well as the Programme for Rights Action. States, the Secretary-General and the heads of other organs and agencies in the United Nations system, as well

as regional human rights institutions, are requested to submit to the expert meeting reports containing a detailed account of action taken and results achieved in the implementation of the present Programme of Action.]

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- The World Conference recommends that in 1998, taking into consideration the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as a rallying point for global human solidarity, the General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights, [in cooperation with participating non-governmental organizations,] should assess the progress made in implementing the recommendations of the final document.

Annex III

LIST OF DOCUMENTS ISSUED FOR THE FOURTH SESSION OF THE PREPARATORY COMMITTEE FOR THE WORLD CONFERENCE

Documents issued in the general series

Symbol	Agenda item	Title
A/CONF.157/PC/42/Add.1	6	Report of the Secretary-General Addendum
A/CONF.157/PC/42/Add.2	6	Report of the Secretary-General: contribution by UNICEF
A/CONF.157/PC/42/Add.3	6	Report of the Secretary-General: contribution from the International Women's Strategic Planning Meeting
A/CONF.157/PC/42/Add.4	6	Report of the Secretary-General: contribution from Women in Law and Development in Africa (WiLDAF)
A/CONF.157/PC/42/Add.5	6	Report of the Secretary-General: contribution submitted by the Arab Organization for Human Rights
A/CONF.157/PC/42/Add.6	6	Report of the Secretary-General: contribution submitted by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
A/CONF.157/PC/42/Add.7	6	Report of the Secretary-General: contribution from the International Movement of Rights and Humanity
A/CONF.157/PC/42/Add.8	6	Note by the Secretariat: contribution by the Romanian Institute for Human Rights
A/CONF.157/PC/42/Add.9	6	Note by the Secretariat: contribution by the International Centre of Sociological, Penal and Penitentiary Research and Studies

Symbol	Agenda item	Title
A/CONF.157/PC/42/Add.10	6	Report of the Secretary-General: contribution submitted by the Assembly of First Nations/National Indian Brotherhood
A/CONF.157/PC/42/Add.11	6	Contribution from the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
A/CONF.157/PC/55		Provisional agenda
A/CONF.157/PC/55/Add.1		Annotations to the provisional agenda prepared by the Secretary-General of the World Conference on Human Rights
A/CONF.157/PC/56	8	Letter dated 14 October 1992 from the Deputy Permanent Representative of Costa Rica to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the Secretary-General of the World Conference on Human Rights
A/CONF.157/PC/56/Add.1	8	Note by the Secretary-General of the World Conference on Human Rights
A/CONF.157/AFRM/14 - A/CONF.157/PC/57	8 and 9	Report of the Regional Meeting for Africa for the World Conference on Human Rights
A/CONF.157/LACRM/15 - A/CONF.157/PC/58	8 and 9	Report of the Regional Meeting for Latin America and the Caribbean of the World Conference on Human Rights
A/CONF.157/ASRM/8 - A/CONF.157/PC/59	8 and 9	Report of the Regional Meeting for Asia of the World Conference on Human Rights
A/CONF.157/PC/60	5	Report of the Secretary-General: analytical studies on the six objectives of the World Conference on Human Rights
A/CONF.157/PC/60/Add.1	5	Progress and obstacles in the implementation of human rights: review of the period 1945-1992 and suggestions for the future by Mr. Jean Mayer

Symbol	Agenda item	Title
A/CONF.157/PC/60/Add.2	5	On the relation between development and the enjoyment of all human rights, recognizing the importance of creating the conditions whereby everyone may enjoy these rights by Mr. Hubert Wieland Conroy
A/CONF.157/PC/60/Add.3	5	Poverty, marginalization, violence and the realization of human rights by Mr. Paulo Sergio Pinheiro with the collaboration of Ms. Malak El-Chichini and Mr. Tulio Kahn
A/CONF.157/PC/60/Add.4	5	Enhancing the universal application of human rights standards and instruments by Mr. Fausto Pocar
A/CONF.157/PC/60/Add.5	5	The effectiveness of United Nations methods and mechanisms in the field of human rights: a critical overview by Mr. Maxime Tardu
A/CONF.157/PC/60/Add.6	5	Improving the effectiveness of United Nations activities and mechanisms in the field of human rights through programmes aimed at promoting, encouraging and monitoring respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms: Coordination and cooperation by Mr. Nigel Rodley
A/CONF.157/PC/60/Add.7	5	Strengthening of the United Nations human rights programme: one of the priorities of the Organization by Ms. Maria Vassiliou
A/CONF.157/PC/61/Rev.1	5	Report of the Secretary-General: contributions from specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies
A/CONF.157/PC/61/Add.1		Withdrawn
A/CONF.157/PC/61/Add.2		Withdrawn
A/CONF.157/PC/61/Add.3	5	Contribution from the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
A/CONF.157/PC/61/Add.4		Withdrawn

Symbol	Agenda item	Title
A/CONF.157/PC/61/Add.5		Contribution from the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs
A/CONF.157/PC/61/Add.6	5	Documents of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
A/CONF.157/PC/61/Add.7	5	Contribution from the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
A/CONF.157/PC/61/Add.8	5	Contribution from the World Health Organization
A/CONF.157/PC/61/Add.9	5	Contribution from the United Nations Population Fund
A/CONF.157/PC/61/Add.10	5	Contribution from the International Labour Organisation
A/CONF.157/PC/61/Add.11		Withdrawn
A/CONF.157/PC/61/Add.12		Withdrawn
A/CONF.157/PC/61/Add.13		Not used
A/CONF.157/PC/61/Add.14	5	Contribution from the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
A/CONF.157/PC/61/Add.15	5	Contribution from the United Nations Children's Fund
A/CONF.157/PC/61/Add.16	5	Contribution from the International Fund for Agricultural Development
A/CONF.157/PC/61/Add.17	5	Contribution by the United Nations Development Fund for Women
A/CONF.157/PC/61/Add.18	5 and 9	Note by the Secretary-General on a meeting of consultation with representatives of concerned United Nations bodies and specialized agencies
A/CONF.157/PC/62	5	Report of the Secretary-General on other studies
A/CONF.157/PC/62/Add.1	5	Contribution from Amnesty International

Symbol	Agenda item	Title
A/CONF.157/PC/62/Add.2	5	Contribution on the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights
A/CONF.157/PC/62/Add.3	5	Contribution submitted by the Committee against Torture
A/CONF.157/PC/62/Add.4	5	Contribution submitted by the fourth meeting of persons chairing the human rights treaty bodies
A/CONF.157/PC/62/Add.5	5	Contribution submitted by the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
A/CONF.157/PC/62/Add.6	5	Contribution submitted by the Committee on the Rights of the Child
A/CONF.157/PC/62/Add.7	5	Contribution from the International Committee of the Red Cross
A/CONF.157/PC/62/Add.8	5	Contribution from the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights
A/CONF.157/PC/62/Add.9	5	Contribution by the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee
A/CONF.157/PC/62/Add.10	5	Contribution from the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe
A/CONF.157/PC/62/Add.11 Rev.1	5	Interim report on updated study by Mr. Philip Alston
A/CONF.157/PC/62/Add.12	5	Note by the Secretariat
A/CONF.157/PC/62/Add.13	5	Contribution from the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women
A/CONF.157/PC/62/Add.14	5 and 9	Suggestions for amendments to document A/CONF.157/PC/82 made by chairmen of working groups and special rapporteurs/ representatives/experts in the field of special procedures
A/CONF.157/PC/62/Add.15	5 and 9	Report of the meeting of the chairpersons and representatives of the human rights treaty bodies

Symbol	Agenda item	Title
A/CONF.157/PC/62/Add.16	5	Note verbale dated 28 April 1993 from the League of Arab States addressed to the Secretary-General of the World Conference
A/CONF.157/PC/63	5	Note by the Secretariat: contributions from other organizations
A/CONF.157/PC/63/Add.1	5	Written statement submitted by the Association Droit à l'ingérence humanitaire
A/CONF.157/PC/63/Add.2	5	Note verbale dated 16 October 1992 from the Permanent Mission of Iraq to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the Centre for Human Rights
A/CONF.157/PC/63/Add.3	5	Contribution of the Inter-American Institute of Human Rights
A/CONF.157/PC/63/Add.4	5	Contribution by the Foundation for Service, Peace and Justice in Latin America
A/CONF.157/PC/63/Add.5	5	Statement submitted by non-governmental organizations concerned with human rights in the Asian region
A/CONF.157/PC/63/Add.6	5	Contributions by parliamentarians and women's organizations
A/CONF.157/PC/63/Add.7	5	Contribution submitted by the secretariat of the International Year of the World's Indigenous People
A/CONF.157/PC/63/Add.8	5	Contribution by the American Association of Jurists
A/CONF.157/PC/63/Add.9	5	Contribution by International Alert
A/CONF.157/PC/63/Add.10	5	Contribution by the International Federation of Human Rights
A/CONF.157/PC/63/Add.11	5	Contribution from the NGO CONGO Committee on the International Year of the World's Indigenous People
A/CONF.157/PC/63/Add.12	5	Contribution from the World Federalist Movement

Symbol	Agenda item	Title
A/CONF.157/PC/63/Add.13	5	Contribution from the International Council of Jewish Women
A/CONF.157/PC/63/Add.14	5	Contribution by the Women's International Task Force (TERRA FEMINA)
A/CONF.157/PC/63/Add.15	5	Contribution by the International Council of Women
A/CONF.157/PC/63/Add.16	5	Contribution from the Brazilian Society of Ostomates
A/CONF.157/PC/63/Add.17/ Rev. 1	5	Contribution from Church World Service and Witness of the National Council of Churches of Christ and the General Board of Global Ministries of the United Methodist Church
A/CONF.157/PC/63/Add.18	5	Statement of the Asian Cultural Forum on Development
A/CONF.157/PC/63/Add.19	5	Statement by the International Fellowship of Reconciliation
A/CONF.157/PC/63/Add.20	5	Contribution from the International Movement ATD Fourth World
A/CONF.157/PC/63/Add.21	5	Note by the Secretariat
A/CONF.157/PC/63/Add.22	5	Contribution by the International Human Rights Law Group
A/CONF.157/PC/63/Add.23	5	Contribution by the American Association for the International Commission of Jurists
A/CONF.157/PC/63/Add.24	5	Contribution by the All-India Women's Conference
A/CONF.157/PC/63/Add.25	5	Contribution by the Women's Caucus of the non-governmental organization coordination group for the fourth Preparatory Committee for the World Conference on Human Rights
A/CONF.157/PC/63/Add.26	5	Contribution from the Subregional Network African Women and Human Rights
A/CONF.157/PC/63/Add.27		not issued

Symbol	Agenda item	Title
A/CONF.157/PC/63/Add.28	5	Letter dated 29 April 1993 from the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Singapore to the Coordinator of the World Conference on Human Rights
A/CONF.157/PC/63/Add.29	5	Contribution from the Catholic Human Rights Committee for the World Conference on Human Rights
A/CONF.157/PC/63/Add.30	5	Contribution from the non-governmental Organization Coordination Group
A/CONF.157/PC/64	5	Report of the Secretary-General on status of publications
A/CONF.157/PC/65	6	Report of the Secretary-General
A/CONF.157/PC/66 and Add.1	6	Note by the Secretariat: contribution by the Council of Europe
A/CONF.157/PC/67		Not used
A/CONF.157/PC/68	8	Note by the Secretariat
A/CONF.157/PC/69	10	Report of the Secretary General on the status of the voluntary fund
A/CONF.157/PC/70	11	Report of the Secretary-General
A/CONF.157/PC/71	9	Note by the Secretariat: contribution from the Carter Center of Emory University (Atlanta, Georgia)
A/CONF.157/PC/72	8	Note by the Secretariat
A/CONF.157/PC/73	6	Report of the Secretariat: report of the Seminar on appropriate indicators to measure achievements in the progressive realization of economic, social and cultural rights
A/CONF.157/PC/74	5	Note verbale dated 25 March 1993 from the Permanent Mission of Austria to the United Nations Office at Geneva
A/CONF.157/PC/75	5	Report of the Secretary-General: contribution from the International Center for Human Rights and Democratic Development

Symbol	Agenda item	Title
A/CONF.157/PC/76	6	Note by the Secretary-General: contribution from the Danish Center for Human Rights and the Institute of International Education
A/CONF.157/PC/77	6	Note by the Secretary-General: contribution by the Third International Dialogue on the Transition to Global Society: Transition to a Just Society
A/CONF.157/PC/78	6	Letter dated 2 April 1993 from the Permanent Representatives of Denmark, Norway and Sweden and the Chargés d'affaires of Finland and Iceland to the United Nations at Geneva addressed to the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights
A/CONF.157/PC/79	6	Note by the Secretary-General: contribution from the American Society of International Law
A/CONF.157/PC/80	6	Note by the Secretary-General: contribution from the Martin Ennals Memorial Symposium on Self-Determination
A/CONF.157/PC/81	6	Note by the Secretary-General: contribution from the Washington NGO Coalition
A/CONF.157/PC/82	9	Note by the Secretary-General
A/CONF.157/PC/83	8	Report of the Secretariat: Bangkok NGO Declaration on Human Rights
A/CONF.157/PC/84	6	Note by the Secretary-General: contribution from the Raoul Wallenberg Institute for Human Rights and Humanitarian Law
A/CONF.157/PC/85	5	Note by the Secretariat: contribution by the Coalition against Trafficking in Women-Asia
A/CONF.157/PC/86	6	Note by the Secretary-General: contribution from the Canadian Satellite Meeting of the World Conference on Human Rights

Symbol	Agenda item	Title
A/CONF.157/PC/87	5 and 9	Note verbale dated 23 April 1993 from the Permanent Mission of Denmark to the United Nations Office at Geneva
A/CONF.157/PC/88	5 and 9	Note verbale dated 23 April 1993 from the Permanent Mission of Canada to the United Nations Office at Geneva
A/CONF.157/PC/89	6	Letter dated 23 April 1993 from the Commonwealth Secretary-General addressed to the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights
A/CONF.157/PC/90	5 and 9	Note verbale dated 23 April 1993 from the Permanent Mission of Brazil to the United Nations Office at Geneva
A/CONF.157/PC/91	5 and 9	Letter dated 22 April 1993 from the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Indonesia to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights
A/CONF.157/PC/92		Not issued
A/CONF.157/PC/92/Add.1	6	Contribution of the Higher Committee on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms of the Republic of Tunisia
A/CONF.157/PC/92/Add.2	6	Contribution by the Australian Human Rights and Equal Opportunity Commission
A/CONF.157/PC/92/Add.3	6	Contribution by the Australian Human Rights and Equal Opportunity Commission
A/CONF.157/PC/92/Add.4	6	Contribution by the National Commission for Human Rights (Mexico)
A/CONF.157/PC/92/Add.5	6	Report of the Meeting of National Institutions and Organizations promoting Combating Racism (Sydney, Australia 19-23 April 1993)
A/CONF.157/PC/93	6	Contribution submitted by the Norwegian Institute of Human Rights

Symbol	Agenda item	Title
A/CONF.157/PC/94	5 and 9	Letter dated 5 May 1993 from the Ambassador of the United States to the Secretary-General of the World Conference on Human Rights
A/CONF.157/PC/95	5 and 9	Letter dated 28 April 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Colombia to the United Nations Office at Geneva, addressed to the Secretary-General of the World Conference on Human Rights
A/CONF.157/PC/96	5 and 9	Contribution from Interntional Federation Terre des Hommes
A/CONF.157/PC/97	12	Report of the Drafting Committee
Documents in the limited series		
A/CONF.157/PC/L.1	9	Note by the Secretariat: a list of proposals recorded in regard to paragraph 1
A/CONF.157/PC/L.2	9	Note by the Secretariat: a list of proposals recorded in regard to paragraph 2
A/CONF.157/PC/L.3	9	Note by the Secretariat: a list of proposals recorded in regard to paragraph 3
A/CONF.157/PC/L.4 and Add.1	9	Note by the Secretariat: a list of proposals recorded in regard to paragraph 4
A/CONF.157/PC/L.5	9	Note by the Secretariat: a list of proposals recorded in regard to paragraph 5
A/CONF.157/PC/L.6 and Add.1	9	Note by the Secretariat: a list of proposals recorded in regard to paragraph 6
A/CONF.157/PC/L.7 and Add.1	9	Note by the Secretariat: a list of proposals recorded in regard to paragraph 7
A/CONF.157/PC/L.8 and Add.1	9	Note by the Secretariat: a list of proposals recorded in regard to paragraph 8

Symbol	Agenda item	Title
A/CONF.157/PC/L.9 and Add.1	9	Note by the Secretariat: a list of proposals recorded in regard to paragraph 9
A/CONF.157/PC/L.10 and Add.1	9	Note by the Secretariat: a list of proposals recorded in regard to paragraph 10
A/CONF.157/PC/L.11	9	Note by the Secretariat: a list of proposals recorded in regard to paragraph 11
A/CONF.157/PC/L.12	9	Note by the Secretariat: a list of proposals recorded in regard to paragraph 12
A/CONF.157/PC/L.13	9	Note by the Secretariat: a list of proposals recorded in regard to paragraph 13
A/CONF.157/PC/L.14	9	Note by the Secretariat: a list of proposals recorded in regard to paragraph 14
A/CONF.157/PC/L.15	9	Note by the Secretariat: a list of proposals recorded in regard to paragraph 15
A/CONF.157/PC/L.16	9	Note by the Secretariat: a list of proposals recorded in regard to paragraph 16
A/CONF.157/PC/L.17	9	Note by the Secretariat: a list of proposals recorded in regard to paragraph 17
A/CONF.157/PC/L.18	9	Note by the Secretariat: a list of proposals recorded in regard to paragraph 18
A/CONF.157/PC/L.19	9	Note by the Secretariat: a list of proposals recorded in regard to paragraph 19
A/CONF.157/PC/L.20	9	Note by the Secretariat: a list of proposals recorded in regard to paragraph 20

Symbol	Agenda item	Title
A/CONF.157/PC/L.21	9	Note by the Secretariat: a list of proposals recorded in regard to paragraph 21
A/CONF.157/PC/L.22	9	Note by the Secretariat: a list of proposals recorded in regard to paragraph 22
A/CONF.157/PC/L.23	9	Note by the Secretariat: a list of proposals recorded in regard to paragraph 23
A/CONF.157/PC/L.24	9	Note by the Secretariat: a list of proposals recorded in regard to paragraph 24
A/CONF.157/PC/L.25	9	Note by the Secretariat: a list of proposals recorded in regard to paragraph 25
A/CONF.157/PC/L.26	9	Note by the Secretariat: a list of proposals recorded in regard to paragraph 26
A/CONF.157/PC/L.27	9	Note by the Secretariat: a list of proposals in regard to subheading I
A/CONF.157/PC/L.28	9	Note by the Secretariat: a list of proposals in regard to subheading II
A/CONF.157/PC/L.29	9	Note by the Secretariat: a list of proposals in regard to subheading III
A/CONF.157/PC/L.30	12	Draft Report of the Preparatory Committee
A/CONF.157/PC/L.30/Add.1	12	Adoption of the Report of the Preparatory Committee: Draft final document proposed by the Preparatory Committee
A/CONF.157/PC/L.30/Add.1/Corr.1	12	Corrigendum

Symbol	Agenda item	Title
A/CONF.157/PC/L.30/Add.2	12	Adoption of the Report of the Preparatory Committee: Draft final document proposed by the Preparatory Committee
A/CONF.157/PC/L.30/Add.3	12	Adoption of the Report of the Preparatory Committee: Draft final document proposed by the Preparatory Committee
A/CONF.157/PC/L.30/Add.4	12	Adoption of the Report of the Preparatory Committee: Draft final document proposed by the Preparatory Committee
A/CONF.157/PC/L.30/Add.5	12	Adoption of the Report of the Preparatory Committee: Draft final document proposed by the Preparatory Committee
A/CONF.157/PC/L.31	9	Note by the Secretariat: a list of proposals in regard to subheading IV
A/CONF.157/PC/L.32	9	Note by the Secretariat: a list of proposals in regard to subheading V
A/CONF.157/PC/L.33	9	Note by the Secretariat: a list of proposals in regard to subheading VI
A/CONF.157/PC/L.34	12	Amendment to A/CONF.157/PC/L.30/Add.1 proposed by India
A/CONF.157/PC/L.35	12	Draft report of the Drafting Committee